

# Kissinger deal may bring end of Arab boycott

It is ready, as part of a new Sinai agreement, to deal with the Arab boycott of American that do business with Israel, it is understood in Washington.

## US wins assurance from Mr Sadat

Fred Emery, Aug 18  
part of the pending disengagement agreement in the Sinai is understood to be a deal to disengage itself also the Arab boycott of American firms that do business with Israel.

The Egyptian gesture, according to sources, is more than a concession to American business interests. It is a sign of President Sadat's willingness to break the 25-year-old boycott which was made public, according to reports in Washington, Kissinger, the United States Secretary of State, to have secured the assurance of President Sadat that the Arab boycott of American firms that do business with Israel is ready to be abandoned.

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# Bombs found at Algerian embassies in three cities

By Robert Fisk  
An apparently unknown Algerian clandestine movement gave an international demonstration of its disloyalty to President Boumedienne's 10-year-old government yesterday by planting three small bombs outside the Algerian embassies in London, Rome and Bonn.

The explosives were clearly not intended to cause much harm; only two pounds were left on the steps of the Algerian Embassy in Hyde Park Gate, Kensington, and the only bomb to explode, in the Nomentana district of Rome, broke only a few windows and damaged a parked car. But police in all three countries were last night unable to explain who was responsible.

In London and Rome, anonymous telephone callers told news agencies that the bombs had been left by "Soldiers of the Algerian Opposition" (SAO) and a note left in a Rome telephone kiosk referred to President Boumedienne as a "murderer" and was signed with the name "Colonel Boussif Ben Hachem". A man who rang Reuters in London said that the SAO wanted to draw attention to "the plight of the Algerian people" many of whom are dying of hunger.

A spokesman for the Algerian embassy in London, where a Scotland Yard bomb squad officer defused the device shortly after midnight, said he had never heard of such a group.

The only organization known to be active in its opposition to President Boumedienne, however, is an Arab faction of the Algerian student movement, the *Jeunesse du Front de Liberation National*, which has links with the Muslim Brotherhood, a far-right-wing Islamic organization which was created in Egypt in the late 1940s.

The Arab student faction, which was born during student riots in Algiers last May, believes that the Algerian people are concentrating too much on agricultural improvements and too little on the Arab identity of their country. For this reason, the group has also gained favour with supporters of the Party of National Salvation which Colonel Gaddafi, the Libyan leader, is fostering in the Maghreb countries.

There have been reports that the student faction, whose parent organization is still loyal to President Boumedienne, has threatened active opposition to the Government and it may have found favour with leaders of the abortive coup in Algiers, eleven years ago. One of those involved in the failed putsch was later found strangled in a German hotel.

The police in London, Rome and Bonn exchanged information about the bombs yesterday afternoon. Most European governments have contributed information about bomb attacks to a centralized information bank within 24 hours of an explosion. Although there was little evidence to be had in Rome, officers of the German Federal Border Guard were able to defuse the explosive left in Bonn. They found that they consisted of nine sticks of gelignite.

In Kensington, the bomb was left in a toilet bag but Scotland Yard were last night unable to say whether gelignite was used. The "soldiers" took care to coordinate their attacks, however. The London and Rome bombs were planted within two hours of each other and the Bonn bomb was left in the Bonn suburb of Bad Godesburg. There was little sign of the attack yesterday, as a lone policeman standing outside the embassy's Georgian portico.

# Labour group seeks abolition of City corporation

By George Clark  
Political Correspondent  
The London Labour Party seeks to abolish the Corporation of the City of London and administer the City through a committee of the Greater London Council. It wants the GLC chairman to perform the ceremonial functions exercised by the Lord Mayor and to be known by that title.

But the main aim would be to gain financial advantage for the ratepayers of Greater London through the City's £247m rateable value.

It is emphasized that the City, by charging rates lower than those in neighbouring London boroughs, "cost London in 1973-74 some £56m in lost rateable revenue which could have otherwise been raised".

Mr Wilson and the present Administration are unlikely to act quickly on the new proposals because, as the Prime Minister has emphasized in speeches at City functions, he recognizes the great value of the City of London's continued existence as a separate entity.

The recommendations, from a working party of the Greater London Regional Council of the Labour Party, will be laid before the party's national executive at its pre-conference meeting in Blackpool at the end of September.

They have still to be considered by the regional and local government subcommittees of the executive, but it is not likely to recommend any drastic changes.

The desire for abolition is nothing new. When the late Herbert Morrison was leader of the Labour group of the then London County Council after the war he often complained about the misleading impression given by the City corporation's continued existence and the prominence given to functions held by the Lord Mayor when the chairman of the authority administering the whole of Greater London went comparatively unnoticed.

The working party acknowledged the significance of the City's ceremonial role, but said that any kudos arising from it should be attached to London as a whole. It described the corporation as "an undemocratic institution" and said its massive rate base and low rates "are an unacceptable combination in the face of inner London's grave social and economic problems".

The other main proposals in the report are: No more City aldermen should be created; existing aldermen should retain their titles during their lifetime.

The Metropolitan Police should take over the City Police.

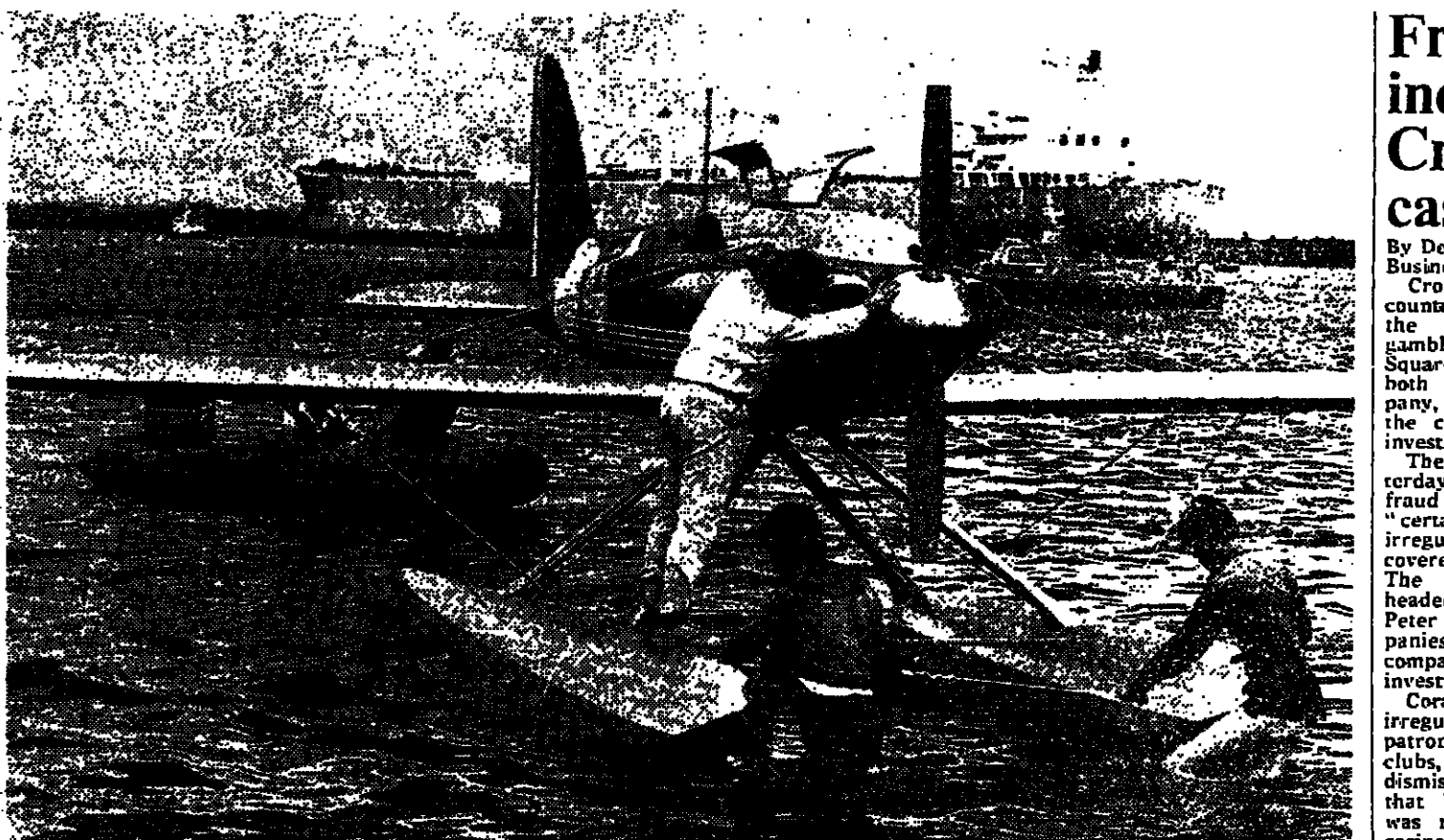
The City's local government functions should be divided among the GLC, the Inner London Education Authority and several inner London boroughs. In referring to the City report throughout includes the separate administrations which exist for certain purposes in the Middle and Inner Temples.

The report commented on the contrasts between the immense rateable value of the City and the handful of residents, estimated in June, 1974, at 7,500. The rateable value, including the Inner and Middle Temples, was £247.8m, or 13 per cent of the total rateable value of the entire GLC area.

In 1973-74 the City's rate was the lowest in London, and yet it was bordered by five boroughs (Islington, Hackney, Tower Hamlets, Southwark and Lambeth) whose collective rateable value did not equal that of the City and whose rates were among the highest in London.

The report said that if the total loss to rate revenue, because of the separate establishment of the City and the City of London police force, was added up, about £31.6m was lost to the London ratepayer in 1974-75, which could otherwise have been raised had the average rate of adjacent borough been charged.

Our Local Government Correspondent writes: Mr Norman Hall, chairman of the City Corporation's policy and parliamentary committee, yesterday defended the corporation. He said that more than four-fifths of the City's rate was shared principally between the GLC and the ILGA, while 4 per cent was charged to the rate equalization scheme, "to the benefit of all London boroughs".



A replica of the Supermarine S5 seaplane, which set up a world air speed record of 283 mph in 1927 and won the Schneider Trophy that year, carried out taxi trials at Calshot yesterday. The S5 was the forerunner of the Spitfire.

# Fraud squad inquiry at Crockford's casino

By Desmond Quigley  
Business News Staff  
Crockford's, one of the country's foremost casinos, and the Palm Beach, another gambling club in Berkeley Square, London, which are both owned by a public company, J. Coral Holdings, are at the centre of a fraud squad investigation.

The company announced yesterday that it had called in the fraud squad last week after "certain internal reporting irregularities" had been discovered in the casino division. The investigation is being headed by Det Chief Inspector Peter Warboys, of the company's security squad. Meanwhile the company is conducting its own investigation.

Coral said yesterday that the irregularities had not affected patrons or clients of the two clubs, only the company. It dismissed as "ridiculous reports" that between £5m and £10m was missing. Last year the casino division had a turnover of £8.8m and trading profits just short of £2m.

After an emergency board meeting yesterday the company issued a statement saying that it was satisfied that last year's full year financial results and the figures for the first six months of the year had not been overstated and "would only have been improved had the incidents under inquiry not taken place".

But when the interim results were published last month the company said: "The casino division, while trading profitably, has been somewhat disappointing compared with the previous year".

Yesterday's statement added: "Until the inquiries are complete, the full extent of the amounts involved cannot be determined. The board is satisfied that the nature of the irregularities is such as to have little or no adverse effect on current or future profits or liquidity; nor is it expected that the company will suffer any abnormal increase in its liabilities. Coral's internal investigation may take up to two weeks to complete, but it is understood that the police may take as long as six months".

Initially, shares in the company reacted sharply to the news yesterday, falling 8p to 88p. But they rallied by 3p and later rose again by 1p to 94p.

# E Germans escape by helicopter

Munich, Aug 18.—An American civilian helicopter pilot braved a hail of gunfire to pick up a party of East German refugees in Czechoslovakia, the police said in Munich today.

They said the pilot, who made the flight yesterday in a chartered helicopter, managed to fly back to West Germany despite bullet wounds in the left elbow and hip. He brought down the helicopter on the landing pad at Trausnitz hospital in Bavaria.

A helicopter charter firm in Munich for which the pilot had formerly worked identified him as Mr Barry Meier, a 40-year-old man.

The police said he had brought out two men and a 14-year-old girl, who was hit in the leg by a bullet. Both the girl and the pilot are in hospital.

The American had to leave behind a fourth refugee, a woman, and a stateless man from Marburg, in West Germany, who had flown with him on the hazardous mission.

The helicopter flew over Austrian territory before crossing the Czechoslovak border and picking up the refugees from a peninsula formed by the Moldau river just inside the frontier.

Border guards opened fire on the helicopter while the refugee party were boarding and to the helicopter. The police said the public prosecutor at Trausnitz had confiscated the helicopter pending investigations. Two bullet holes had been found in its fuselage. A Bavarian Interior Ministry spokesman said it was not yet known who had set up the mission.—Reuters.

# Hospital bed shortage causing needless deaths, doctor says

Patients who might have lived are dying at home before they can be admitted for emergency treatment to two South Coast hospitals that are short of beds, a doctor said yesterday.

Dr Christian Loehry, chairman of the medical staffs committee at Poole Hospital and the Royal Victoria Hospital, Bournemouth, said that: "Some patients had died in the casualty department after waiting hours for a bed. Emergency cases had been put into the beds of people being operated on."

Some non-urgent cases on the waiting lists would never be operated on.

Emergency cases had to wait several days to enter hospital for treatment.

Cancer victims had to wait up to six weeks for an operation, allowing time for tumours to spread.

Patients were forced to leave hospital early to make way for casualties.

Dr Loehry and his colleagues estimate that several hundred more beds are needed. They fear that plans for a new hospital for the area, which would help to overcome the shortage, might be shelved.

Dr Loehry said elderly patients who received treatment had no where to go, or were unable to look after themselves. "They just block our beds," he added.

"Non-urgent cases are having to wait several days before they can get into hospital. Patients have died at home before getting admitted; they might have lived. Patients are often kept waiting in the casualty department for hours on end before a bed is found ahead."

"There are non-urgent cases on our waiting lists who will never be operated on. Many of them may develop complications, which then make them urgent cases."

Other doctors gave examples of the shortage of beds. "There have been cases of emergency cases being put into the beds of people in theatre having surgery," Dr Mark Heyworth, medical registrar at Bournemouth Hospital, said. "In other instances the hospital authorities have had to 'juggle' with beds, sending people from one to another after serious operations."

Mr Robin Hardie, district hospital administrator, said: "Obviously there are doubts in the light of the current economic situation as to whether the hospital programme is going ahead."

# Four drowned in holiday resort incidents

Four people were drowned at English holiday resorts yesterday. In one incident, at Camber Sands, Sussex, the father and uncle of a girl aged 11 were drowned in a vain attempt to save her.

Beverley Ann George, of The Street, Bournemouth, near Faversham, Kent, was in a rubber dinghy with a cousin when they got into difficulties 30 yards off the beach.

Mr Peter George, aged 34, her father, and Mr Roger Steel-Cole, aged 39, her uncle, also of Faversham, rescued one but were drowned while trying to save the other.

Mr David Kidman, aged 33, of Cottenham, Cambridgeshire, was drowned off Hemsby, Norfolk, the second such death there in 10 days.

Mr Kidman was swimming with friends when they realized that he was missing and raised the alarm. A helicopter, lifeboat and coastguards started a search, and his body was found.

# The symbols of service

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# criticized plan to at drug film

IBC was criticized yesterday for plans to repeat on *Gale is Dead*, its controversial film on drugs.

Helping Hand organization has more than 10 experience in helping addicts and alcoholics. The programme "has been instrumental in more deaths than it had since it was first in 1970". It added: "would urge the BBC to the programme. It may still more girls from the will with Gale's hope."

IBC said *Gale is Dead* is seen in more than any other programme. *Man Alive* series. It said: "Gale is Dead was shown to a loop-hole in the show, a girl like Gale, who had no one to turn to, she needed help."

Hand said: "The story gives such a hope, a romantic picture of a life like to be ready many female have copied Gale."

# Australia fight back to put Test in balance

The result of the Third Test match at Headingley is in the balance. England still have the advantage, but Australia have fought back and on the final day today need 225 runs to win in 360 minutes with seven second innings wickets in hand. Yesterday England were dismissed for 291, setting Australia a formidable target of 445 for victory. No team has ever scored more than 404 in a second innings to win a Test. England have captured the valuable wickets of the Chappell brothers, and Marsh, but McCooker is unbeaten on 95. John Woodcock, page 6

# Goncalves campaign to stay in office

As pressure mounted in Portugal yesterday against General Vasco Goncalves, the pro-Communist Prime Minister, he launched a campaign to win popular support for his efforts to stay in office. His chances of success will be gauged by the response today to the call from the Communist-dominated trade union federation for a half-hour strike in protest against anti-Communist violence. Page 3

# Crippled officer tells of torture

A retired Greek officer left speechless and crippled by torture during the Papadopoulos dictatorship made a dramatic appearance at the Athens torture trial yesterday. The accused military men stared at their feet in silence as Colonel Moustaklis was helped into court. Page 4

# Overspending claim

The Government is accused of "blatant overspending" in the latest monetary bulletin of stockbrokers W. Greenwell & Co. Using adjusted Consolidated Fund data they state that spending from this source, one of the most reliable indicators available, was 50 per cent higher between April and July than last year. Page 15

# Study of tremors

Units to detect earth tremors have been set up in the Potteries at Trentham, Trent Vale and Berry Hill as part of a joint programme by the universities of Keele, Edinburgh and Durham. Page 2

# Ford popularity falls

President Ford's popularity has fallen sharply, according to two opinion polls. Concern over the state of the economy is thought to have been responsible. Page 4

# Labour ruling on press admissions

The Labour Party, in applying its rule that only members of the National Union of Journalists may attend its annual conference, would not bar bona fide journalists who are members of the Institute of Journalists, Mr Percy Clark, party director of publicity, said yesterday. David Wood of *The Times* and Nora Beloff of *The Observer*, both institute members, have received tickets. Page 2

# Football rowdies: Fines of up to £100

were imposed by magistrates yesterday on supporters after incidents at Saturday's opening games. Page 2

# Security risk: The House of Commons

interview room is a threat to security, the services committee says in a report. Page 3

# Mysterious calls: Police monitor

Princess Anne's home telephone in an attempt to catch a persistent nuisance caller. Page 3

# South Africa: Police reinforcements

are sent to Omboland after the assassination of the Chief Minister. Page 4

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Leader page, 13  
Letters: On the falling birth rate, from Dr David Everley and others; the Labour press ban from Mr Percy Clark.  
Leading articles: The Middle East; Priorities in social policy.  
Arts, page 5  
Paul Overy on Richard Smith (Tate Gallery); Sandra Browne talks to Dan Zervin about her career.  
Features, pages 9 and 12  
Richard Davy speculates on whether Germany's famous efficiency is making the workers lose heart.  
Mary, page 12  
Experts differ widely in their estimates of the true size of the contamination threat dogs present to London.  
Obituary, page 14  
Mr Marice Gordon, Andre Oeffle, Mr C. J. Simons, Miss Ethel Fegan.  
Business News, pages 15 to 20  
Business features: Professor Nowe writes on how Russia's trading strength contributes to her political power; Christopher Wilkins looks at the credit card companies.  
Stock Markets: Equities advanced over a broad front and the FT Index closed 11 points higher, at 307.7. However, trading was slight.  
Sport, pages 6 and 7  
Racing: Prospects for the opening day at York; Cricket: Setback for Hampshire's championship chances.  
Home News, 2, 3  
European News, 3  
Overseas News, 4  
Arts, 5  
Bridge, 14  
Business, 15-20  
Chess, 14  
Court, 14  
Crossword, 22  
Diary, 12  
Engagements, 14  
Features, 9, 12  
Letters, 13  
Obituary, 14  
Science, 14  
Sport, 6, 7  
TV & Radio, 21  
Theatres, etc, 5  
25 Years Ago, 14  
Universities, 14  
Weather, 2  
Wills, 14







# HOME NEWS

## Security risk in MPs' interview rooms

Geoffrey Browning

The interview rooms at the use of Commons below the House of Commons constitute a serious risk to security, it has been revealed in evidence to the House of Commons Select Committee. The group says in report that there should be revision for interviews in part the Westminster Hall, which is being developed.

The annex was extensively damaged by a bomb on June 1974, and much of the room part of the annex was to be rebuilt. The report suggests that there should be an additional room for parliamentary meetings on it is rebuilt. It emphasizes that there is acute shortage of accommodation for private meetings of MPs. Until recently MPs had reasonably certain of their rooms, in the corridor, but the new arrangements of select and standing committees had meant that things had to be cancelled short notice when people would have attended from many of the country.

## Finers fined for eating up French campers

A party of French teenagers a good while to visit to Britain, subjected to a totally unprovoked attack by young men armed with sticks, stones and bricks, the court heard. Geoffrey Robinson, 19, of 111a Maudslayi, was fined £10 for the attack. The court heard that the party of 10, from the town of Calverson, were on a leadership visit to their twin town of Calverson. They were camping in a field near the town last Friday when they were attacked at midnight. The court heard that the party of 10, from the town of Calverson, were on a leadership visit to their twin town of Calverson. They were camping in a field near the town last Friday when they were attacked at midnight. The court heard that the party of 10, from the town of Calverson, were on a leadership visit to their twin town of Calverson. They were camping in a field near the town last Friday when they were attacked at midnight.

## Channel Islands fight to keep out rabies

More than a million commercial transport passengers a year to cope with, not to mention the thousands of yachts, Channel Islands officials are appealing for public help to keep rabies off the islands.

The islands' customs department has asked islanders to watch over 27 unpatrolled beaches where foreign fishermen could land illegally pet dogs or cats.

The appeal follows a report that a French yachtsman landed his dog along the beach. Left behind customs men, unlike their Jersey counterparts, have no fast launch, and security has been tightened, though customs men are not on comment. Nor have confirmed a report that a local woman was fined £100 for letting a dog into the house where she was keeping a puppy into Guernsey by a dog from St. Malo and by a report that the animal had been detected on board hydrofoil in St. Helier.

## Motorists face long wait as A men threaten strike

Members of the Automobile Club whose cars break down during next weekend's holiday are likely to face long wait for a patrolman. The association's staff union has its members to work to rule in overtime in a pay dispute. It will start on Friday and last until Tuesday.

Four thousand men will be involved in talks between the union and the association and the union fail the dispute. They are 2,500 patrolmen and those who work on the country.

## Arab sh sequel

Police had to intervene to break up a gathering of Arab supporters of the PLO in Hyde Park, members of audiences at the Arab and pro-Arab meeting on Sunday, a police officer said at the Borough Magistrates' Court yesterday.

Aras Dajani, aged 19, a 19-year-old, of Brampton, Epsom, was charged with threatening behaviour. Mr Dajani, who was said to be called on other Arabs as a friend under arrest, found over £10 to keep the peace for a year.

## Invalid vehicle report criticized for gaps

By Peter Waymark

Motoring Correspondent

A report on the safety of invalid tricycles was criticized yesterday for its "many gaps" by the Disabled Drivers' Action Group. It was prepared by Sir Alan Marre, Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration (the Ombudsman).

The group says Sir Alan failed to consider "misleading" replies given by ministers in reply to parliamentary questions about the safety of the vehicles. It adds: "Had the Ombudsman ruled on these replies as requested, the ministers would have been put in a position of far greater embarrassment, which might have prompted a far greater consideration of the issue."

The Ombudsman is also criticized for "the way he seems to have largely accepted the views of Department of Health civil servants, who both advise ministers of safety issues and are responsible for designing the tricycle."

It was a matter for concern that Sir Alan had to a large extent chosen to accept the views of the tricycle designers rather than the evidence of independent bodies such as the Motor Industry Research Association and the Cranfield Institute of Technology.

The report had disclosed that the Department of Health and Social Security was still considering modifications to the tricycle, such as the fitting of a collapsible steering column and roller bars. That was virtually admitting, the group says, that vehicles already on the roads were unsafe.

The disabled drivers' group contends that the tricycles are unstable in winds and liable to catch fire, and should be replaced by converted four-wheel cars. The Government denies that the vehicles are unsafe and says it would cost too much to provide cars instead.

In his report, the Ombudsman said the department had adopted an unwarranted and unwise attitude of defensiveness over criticism of the tricycles. He found that the risk of serious injury was four times as high in a tricycle as in a car, though factors other than the construction of the vehicle could contribute to that.

The disabled drivers' group says the failure of the Ombudsman to criticize the Government more strongly can only encourage tricycle designers to take legal action against the department for negligence.

The Department of the Environment said yesterday that Mr Gilbert, Minister for Transport, had asked for a report on the safety record of invalid tricycles. In the past the department had been asked to support the Department of Health and Social Security on the issue, although some officials are said to be privately critical of the vehicle.

## Smuggled kitten costs £200 fine

Eduardo Escamilla, aged 26, of Southampton, was fined £200 at Southampton Magistrates' Court yesterday for illegally importing a kitten last week. He admitted bringing the kitten in a caravan from Bilbao.

Mr Keith Wiseman, for the prosecution, said customs officers found the kitten in a locker. Mr Escamilla said he intended to stay in Britain for only three days and was uncertain of the import laws. The kitten has been destroyed.

## Man released by Court of Appeal

The Court of Appeal yesterday ordered the immediate release from prison of Norman Harris, aged 23, who was jailed in May last year for four years for setting fire to a house and damaging his former girlfriend's property.

Mr Justice Bristow said that Mr Harris, a man of previous good character, had clearly been greatly affected by his time in prison.

## Police monitor Princess's telephone to trap caller

By Clive Borrell

Detectives and Post Office engineers were monitoring all telephone calls to Oak Grove House, the home of Princess Anne and Captain Mark Phillips, yesterday after nuisance telephone calls. Buckingham Palace denied yesterday that Princess Anne had received any of them.

"Reports that the caller made obscene remarks are nonsense," an official said. "The person we don't know whether it is a man or woman—has never in fact spoken. There was one call, however, when a strange sort of whistling could be heard, but it was certainly nothing like the National Anthem, as has been reported. All the calls lasted only a few seconds before the person at the other end hung up."

On the advice of the police and engineers the Princess's private ex-directory number was changed when the calls started in the last week of July. The day after the change the caller, believed to have been the same person, telephoned again.

All the calls were taken by one of the female domestic staff. The palace added that the staff were not suspected of disclosing the new number.

Princess Anne returned to Oak Grove House yesterday after an absence of 10 days. She had spent the weekend riding in Northamptonshire.

The police have not advised her to change her telephone number again. They hope engineers will be able to pinpoint the source of the calls should they begin again. Understand that the Post Office has installed advanced equipment at Camberley telephone exchange to monitor incoming calls.

## Dead fireman named

A fireman who died fighting a warehouse fire at Welham Green, Hertfordshire, was named yesterday as John Anthony Raven, aged 27, of Wharfedale, Hemel Hempstead.

Two other firemen were injured fighting the blaze, which happened late on Sunday night. Arson is suspected.

## Murder bid charge

Victor Nicholson, aged 27, of Hail, near Egremont, Cumbria, was charged at Whitehaven yesterday with the attempted murder of Mrs Sheelagh McMillan at a guest house on Saturday. He was remanded in custody for a week.

## Boy's name given in 'worst case of rape'

From Our Correspondent

Cardiff

A judge at Cardiff Crown Court yesterday directed that the name of a boy aged 16 who raped a woman of 21 could be published.

"It is possibly the worst case of rape I have heard of," Mr Alan Jones, deputy circuit judge, said, sentencing Paul Gazi Maroney, of St Michael's Road, Maesteg, Mid Glamorgan, to 17 months' imprisonment.

Mr Philip Price, for the prosecution, said the boy attacked the woman in a car park and dragged her by the hair to a disused railway. He punched and kicked her, displaying two of her teeth and a piece of jawbone. After twice escaping, she was dragged a quarter of a mile. The police found a trail of blood-stained clothing.

## Pay appeal may affect Clay Cross 'rebels'

From Our Correspondent

Chesterfield

An appeal that might affect the outcome of bankruptcy hearings against the former rebel councillors of Clay Cross is to be held at Chesterfield next month. An independent local government barrister has been appointed to conduct an appeal by 20 old people's wardens from Clay Cross against pay cuts made by the North East Derbyshire District Council.

Cuts of up to £14 a week were made by the council after Mr Herbert Harrison, the district auditor, had charged the former Clay Cross urban councillors £11,205 for paying the wardens as full-time instead of part-time employees. The wardens are members of the National Union of Public Employees and their appeal should be heard by the east Midlands provincial council.

Because the legality of the payments also involved the former councillors, the independent barrister has been appointed to hear it.

## Swedish court told Lebanese spied for Israel

Stockholm, Aug 18.—A 24-year-old Lebanese charged with illegal intelligence activities gave information on Palestinian guerrillas to the Israeli embassy in Stockholm, a court was told today.

The chief prosecutor said the Lebanese, whose name has not been disclosed, was given money and a free trip to Israel. A 26-year-old Israeli, whose name has also not been given, is appearing on the same charge, which carries a maximum sentence of two years' imprisonment. Both have pleaded not guilty.

According to the prosecutor, the Lebanese, who settled in Uppsala last November, gave information to the Israelis about Palestinian camps and offices in Lebanon and certain armed groups. The trial later went into closed session.—Reuters.

## Death of minister leaves gap in Brussels Cabinet

From David Cross

Brussels, Aug 18

Mr Leo Tindemans, the Belgian Prime Minister, broke off his holiday in France today to return to Brussels after the death of Mr André Oeffe, the Minister of Economic Affairs, in his right-wing coalition Government.

Mr Oeffe had been in ill health for some months. Last week he fell during a holiday walk and sustained abdominal injuries which were the main cause of his death early today.

The Prime Minister is faced with a difficult problem of finding a suitable successor without upsetting the delicate balance which has to be maintained in Belgian Cabinets between French and Flemish speakers, as well as among different political parties represented.

During his tenure Mr Oeffe had to grapple with a quickly deteriorating economic situation characterized by a record rate of inflation and rising unemployment. With the aid of a price control earlier this year he had begun to reduce increases in consumer prices.

But unemployment is still climbing rapidly and one of the first priorities of his successor will be to introduce measures to master this problem.

Obituary, page 14

## New Anglo-Belgian tanks laid up because of fault

From Our Own Correspondent

Brussels, Aug 18

A batch of more than 40 new Anglo-Belgian tanks has been laid up after the discovery of a construction fault in their armoured plating.

According to officials of the Belgian Ministry of Defence, the fault in the aluminium plating which is used to sheath the light CVRT (Combat Vehicle Reconnaissance—Tracked) tanks. Apparently the faults appeared after the tanks were exposed to salty conditions.

A preliminary inquiry launched by the British and Belgian authorities has shown that some of the plates were rolled at the wrong temperature in one of the Belgian factories which manufactures armour plating for the CVRTs. This fault has been corrected and subsequent models from the production line are trouble-free.

The building of hundreds of CVRTs for the British and Belgian armies is a joint venture with parts being manufactured in both countries. The CVRT tanks come in seven different models, including the Scimitar and the Scorpion, two types in which the faults have been discovered.

## Unions denounce strikers

From Our Own Correspondent

Rome, Aug 18

Increasing anxiety is being expressed today by the trade union movement at the chaos caused in main line stations, including Rome, by strikers organized by small extremist unions.

In Naples today police used tear gas to break up a crowd of 150 striking railway workers who were demonstrating against men who had refused to join the strike. The strikers belong to three small unions of which one is of the extreme right, another of the extreme left and the third claims to be politically unattached.

The union movement has denounced their agitation as "totally irresponsible," as it did with the strike of airline pilots earlier this month.

The men involved in the strike are mainly signalmen and ticket clerks. They called a series of regional strikes last week which are due to continue until the end of the month. Their action is likely to cause serious inconvenience to families returning home from the August holidays.

Other recent strikes condemned by the union movement have been those involving the Palermo dustmen and the Sardinian ferryboat men. The reason for the union leaders' anxiety is that this autumn collective contracts involving about four million men are due to be renegotiated and union discipline will need to be observed if the situation is not to risk becoming uncontrollable.

## German railmen angry at plan to cut jobs

Bonn, Aug 18.—Reports that cuts of up to 300,000 jobs have been proposed in the work force of the West German Federal Railways brought an angry response today from the main railworkers' union.

The magazine *Der Spiegel* reported that rail experts, in a secret study, had called for drastic reductions of jobs and services by 1985 in order to cut the railways' financial losses.

Herr Philipp Seither, the railworkers' union leader, said today that publicising the experts' suggestions was a provocation. The need was for modernization through investment, not reductions and cuts in services.—Reuters.

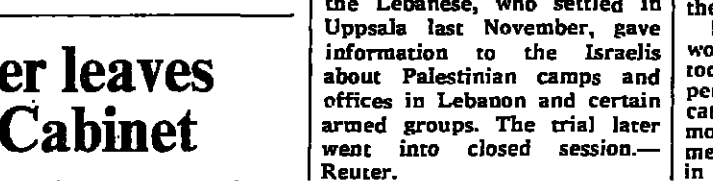
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## Speculation grows over Franco retirement

From Our Correspondent

Madrid, Aug 18

Speculation that General Franco might be planning to retire was aroused today when his eventual successor, Prince Juan Carlos de Borbón, unexpectedly interrupted his holiday in Majorca and flew to north-western Spain to visit the head of state.

Although frequent meetings take place throughout the year between the general, who is 82, and the prince, it had been generally expected that there would be no such meetings during their respective holidays.

The prince's visit came after an unconfirmed report that General Franco might be planning to turn over power to the prince, who is 34, and to replace the Prime Minister, Señor Carlos Arias Navarro. There was no official comment on the reports.

If the prince stays on at General Franco's holiday home at Pazo de Meirás, for the Cabinet meeting next Friday, it will be the first time he has attended Cabinet meetings since General Franco's near fatal illness last summer.

If General Franco decides to step down, as many of his most loyal supporters have urged him to do in order to put the machinery of succession into motion before his death, the prince would become the head of state and would presumably consult the Council of the Regency, the nomination of a new Prime Minister.

In the midst of the speculation, Señor Manuel Fraga Iribarne, the Spanish Ambassador to London and a former Minister of Information and Tourism, met General Franco at his summer residence, Señor Fraga was on the short list of candidates for prime minister proposed by the Council of the Regency in 1973.

In Madrid, angry demonstrators at the funeral of a Guardia Civil who was shot on Saturday by the Maoist Revolutionary Anti-Fascist Patriotic Front (FRAP), rioted down an official pennant from the car of a high government figure.

Other reactions to the ceremony shouted: "¡Nieta, Nieta!" (General Carlos Nieta, former chief of the Guardia Civil, is a well-known hard-liner).

At the Cabinet meeting next Friday, a decree strengthening the law on terrorism is expected to be announced.

Madrid, Aug 18.—Many policemen were among the crowd demonstrating at the funeral of the sho, Guardia Civil.

About 2,000 demonstrators were involved. They shouted: "Power to the Army," "Down with the Apartheid," the political "openings" promised by the Government) and: "Justice, justice."

As loudspeaker announcements appealed for calm, the demonstrators added shouts of: "Down with terrorism"; "Assassins"; and: "Cowards." The policemen shouted: "We give our lives if necessary, but what we need is protection."—UPI.

## Communist strike call will test measure of support for beleaguered General Gonçalves

From Michael Knipe

Lisbon, Aug 18

General Vasco Gonçalves, Portugal's pro-Communist Prime Minister who has lost the confidence of much of the Armed Forces Movement (MFA), has launched a last-ditch campaign to win popular support in his attempt to remain in office.

After his national broadcast at the weekend, when he defended his position and appealed for national unity behind his Government, he was tonight due to make his first public speech since the leadership crisis developed five weeks ago, addressing union leaders in Almada, a suburb of Lisbon.

The Communist Party in Almada has called on the MFA to give resolute support to the Prime Minister and his Government to guarantee its effectiveness. It was absolutely essential, a party statement said, that the people should demand this support from the MFA in view of the great responsibility the movement had assumed when it overthrew the fascist regime in April, 1974.

General Gonçalves admitted in his broadcast that the Government was unable to carry out its tasks because of the divisions within the MFA and this led one Lisbon newspaper today to say that he had committed a "grave error."

In spite of this, demonstrators (numbering several thousand, according to one report) yesterday took to the streets in Grândola, a small town in the south-west province, to express their loyalty to General Gonçalves and his Government. The rally was staged by various Communist-led organizations, and similar ones are likely to take place elsewhere, particularly in the south where the Communists have most of their support.

The Prime Minister's prospects of success in his efforts to win popular support look extremely doubtful, but they may be clarified by the response tomorrow to a call from Inter-sindical, the Communist-dominated trade union federation, for a half-hour strike in the morning. This has been called to repudiate what the federation describes as the "fascist violence" which has resulted in scores of Communist Party offices being wrecked in the past month.

The Socialist Party has urged workers to ignore the strike call, and several groups—including journalists, telephone operators, and bank, legal and general office workers—have already indicated that they will do so.

In spite of the mob violence which wrecked its rally in Alcobaça at the weekend, the Communist Party is planning to go ahead with a similar rally in Oporto tomorrow night. This meeting will again be addressed by Dr Alvaro Cunhal, the party's secretary-general.

The Communists have described the Alcobaça disaster as an escalation of fascist aggression, and have blamed the session in the MFA for allowing it. One party communiqué said: "On pain of abdicating its role in the vanguard of the revolution, it is up to the MFA to resolve this internal division and defeat this vast reactionary offensive."

Party officials claimed their own people had possessed the strength to crush the counter-

## Harkis release Algerian official

From Richard Wigg

Paris, Aug 18

Mr Djelloul Belfadel, the Algerian official who was seized by a group of Harkis on Saturday night, was released this afternoon after an ultimatum from M Michel Poniatowski, Minister of the Interior.

The Harkis are the former Muslim troops and their sons who fought on the French side in the Algerian war and have French nationality.

The 42-year-old official, who looked after the interests of Algerian immigrants working in the St Etienne region, was freed after talks between the Prefect of Lot-et-Garonne, acting on Mr Poniatowski's instructions, and the Harkis involved at a camp near Agen, in south-west France, where the former soldiers and their families have been living since the end of the Algerian war.

Mr Belfadel was taken out of the camp by police and driven away in a car.

Mr Poniatowski, who is acting Prime Minister, had told the three young men and a girl that there could be no negotiations with the Algerian Government over the grievances until Mr Belfadel was freed.

The Harkis seized the official in a further attempt to bring pressure on France to obtain promises from the Algerian Government that families split between the two countries as a result of the war could be reunited and that the Harkis and their children can visit relations in Algeria without police hindrance.

Mr Poniatowski today told the Harkis, in a statement clearly designed to lessen the mounting tension between Paris and Algiers, that to kidnap an innocent man was an "unjust and criminal act" which will be punished by the courts.

But he promised that the Government was determined to continue the conversations with the Algerian authorities to help solve the human problems faced by the Harkis and their families. This was in addition, he said, to the social measures, already planned, designed to integrate the French Muslims into the national community and close down their isolated camps.

Mr Ahmed Cherifi, the Algerian Chargé d'Affaires in Paris, welcomed the ultimatum, but said the Algerian authorities would be watching what happened to the kidnappers.

## Swedish court told Lebanese spied for Israel

Stockholm, Aug 18.—A 24-year-old Lebanese charged with illegal intelligence activities gave information on Palestinian guerrillas to the Israeli embassy in Stockholm, a court was told today.

The chief prosecutor said the Lebanese, whose name has not been disclosed, was given money and a free trip to Israel. A 26-year-old Israeli, whose name has also not been given, is appearing on the same charge, which carries a maximum sentence of two years' imprisonment. Both have pleaded not guilty.

According to the prosecutor, the Lebanese, who settled in Uppsala last November, gave information to the Israelis about Palestinian camps and offices in Lebanon and certain armed groups. The trial later went into closed session.—Reuters.

## Unions denounce strikers

From Our Own Correspondent

Rome, Aug 18

Increasing anxiety is being expressed today by the trade union movement at the chaos caused in main line stations, including Rome, by strikers organized by small extremist unions.

In Naples today police used tear gas to break up a crowd of 150 striking railway workers who were demonstrating against men who had refused to join the strike. The strikers belong to three small unions of which one is of the extreme right, another of the extreme left and the third claims to be politically unattached.

The union movement has denounced their agitation as "totally irresponsible," as it did with the strike of airline pilots earlier this month.

The men involved in the strike are mainly signalmen and ticket clerks. They called a series of regional strikes last week which are due to continue until the end of the month. Their action is likely to cause serious inconvenience to families returning home from the August holidays.

Other recent strikes condemned by the union movement have been those involving the Palermo dustmen and the Sardinian ferryboat men. The reason for the union leaders' anxiety is that this autumn collective contracts involving about four million men are due to be renegotiated and union discipline will need to be observed if the situation is not to risk becoming uncontrollable.

## Death of minister leaves gap in Brussels Cabinet

From David Cross

Brussels, Aug 18

Mr Leo Tindemans, the Belgian Prime Minister, broke off his holiday in France today to return to Brussels after the death of Mr André Oeffe, the Minister of Economic Affairs, in his right-wing coalition Government.

Mr Oeffe had been in ill health for some months. Last week he fell during a holiday walk and sustained abdominal injuries which were the main cause of his death early today.

The Prime Minister is faced with a difficult problem of finding a suitable successor without upsetting the delicate balance which has to be maintained in Belgian Cabinets between French and Flemish speakers, as well as among different political parties represented.

During his tenure Mr Oeffe had to grapple with a quickly deteriorating economic situation characterized by a record rate of inflation and rising unemployment. With the aid of a price control earlier this year he had begun to reduce increases in consumer prices.

But unemployment is still climbing rapidly and one of the first priorities of his successor will be to introduce measures to master this problem.

Obituary, page 14

## New Anglo-Belgian tanks laid up because of fault

From Our Own Correspondent

Brussels, Aug 18

A batch of more than 40 new Anglo-Belgian tanks has been laid up after the discovery of a construction fault in their armoured plating.

According to officials of the Belgian Ministry of Defence, the fault in the aluminium plating which is used to sheath the light CVRT (Combat Vehicle Reconnaissance—Tracked) tanks. Apparently the faults appeared after the tanks were exposed to salty conditions.

A preliminary inquiry launched by the British and Belgian authorities has shown that some of the plates were rolled at the wrong temperature in one of the Belgian factories which manufactures armour plating for the CVRTs. This fault has been corrected and subsequent models from the production line are trouble-free.

The building of hundreds of CVRTs for the British and Belgian armies is a joint venture with parts being manufactured in both countries. The CVRT tanks come in seven different models, including the Scimitar and the Scorpion, two types in which the faults have been discovered.



# Egypt is the only Arab nation that sees any hope of success in Dr Kissinger's new peace shuttle

Cairo, Aug 18.—Two days before the resumption of America's peace-making efforts in the Middle East, the United States Ambassador, Mr. Hermann Eilts, held talks in Alexandria today with Mr. Ismail Fahmy, the Egyptian Foreign Minister.

Political sources said the meeting took place at Mr. Eilts's request and was thought to centre on Dr. Kissinger's planned visit to Alexandria from Israel for talks with President Sadat on Friday.

The sources said that Mr. Eilts has been in constant touch with Washington in preparation for the Kissinger visit which will begin in Israel on Wednesday and last for about 10 days.

Dr. Kissinger hoped to make three visits to Egypt during his attempt to obtain a second-stage disengagement of forces agreement between Jerusalem and Cairo, the sources said.

He planned to arrive in Alexandria at noon on Friday and go from Nozar airport to Ras al-Tin palace. He will be the first American to stay at the former King Fouad mansion since the June 1974 visit here of President Nixon.

The first round of talks between Dr. Kissinger and Presi-

dent Sadat is scheduled for Friday afternoon, with a second round on Saturday morning before Dr. Kissinger's departure for Damascus.

He is expected to return to Israel on Sunday and fly back to Alexandria the next day for a third round of talks.

The sources said he hoped to pay at least one more visit to Egypt before his latest mission ended.

So far as Arab hopes of a likely agreement are concerned, Egypt alone among the front-line parties in the Middle East conflict appears enthusiastic about the prospects of an Israel withdrawal further eastwards into the Sinai desert.

Cairo, apparently, looks set to obtain much of what it wants—the recovery of the strategic Sinai mountain passes and the Abu Rudeis oilfields, without making substantial reciprocal concessions to Israel.

The impression has been reinforced by reported uneasiness in Israel over the basic terms of the accord and disengagement within the Israeli Cabinet over whether these terms are acceptable.

The uneasiness is shared, though for diametrically opposite reasons, by Egypt's Arab allies, chiefly the Palestinians,

and to a lesser extent by Syria and Jordan.

Arab critics of Egypt, particularly the more radical elements of the Palestine Liberation Movement, are worried that Egypt is making de facto peace with Israel while the Jewish state still occupies Arab land.

President Sadat and the Egyptian press strenuously deny that the agreement would be against the interests of the Arab world as a whole.

They argue that it would be further evidence of Egypt's wish to live in peace with Israel—provided the Israelis withdraw from all territory captured in 1967—and give added momentum to moves aimed at an overall settlement of the Middle East conflict.

While Egypt is anxious to preserve its image as the leader of the Arab struggle against Israel's alleged expansionism, it has shown signs of growing impatience with the Arab "rejectionist" front that opposes any accommodation with Israel.

In Egypt's view, the Palestinians, without a homeland since Israel's creation in 1948, must accept the Jewish state as a reality and learn to live with it.—Reuter and UPI.

## Syria gives warm welcome to King Husain

Damascus, Aug 18.—King Husain of Jordan, piloting his own Boeing 727 aircraft, arrived in Damascus today to a noisy welcome from thousands of spectators.

The crowds began cheering and shouting slogans calling for a military union between Syria and Jordan as the royal jet touched down at Damascus airport.

In a highly unusual move, the Government broadcasting service gave a live commentary on the arrival of the King, who is returning a state visit to Jordan made by President Assad of Syria two months ago.

The two leaders agreed then to seek closer economic, political and military cooperation,

and diplomatic sources said today their renewed talks were expected to continue "along the earlier theme".

The highly reliable Jordanian source said recently that the King, while not opposed to the idea, sought further clarifications first.

The Syrians appeared to be going out of their way in welcoming the Jordanian monarch. The only other time that Damascus broadcast the arrival of a head of state live was for the visit early this year of the late King Faisal of Saudi Arabia.

The duration of King Husain's visit has not been officially announced, but diplomatic sources said it would probably last four days.—UPI.

## Textile meeting switched because of ban on Israel

An international textile industry conference planned for Bombay has been called off because of the Indian Government's refusal to allow Israel to be represented.

Mr. Tom Normanton, senior vice-president of the International Federation of Cotton and Allied Textile Industries, which is the organizing body, said in London yesterday: "We refuse to submit to this kind of blackmail and our members, without exception, have agreed that we should switch the conference from Bombay to Zurich."

Mr. Normanton, MP for Cheshire and himself a textile industrialist, said the conference planned for November would have been of "immense benefit" to the Indian textile industry, the country's main exports winner. He believed that the Indian textile industry, already far behind its European, Japanese and American counterparts in technology and marketing, would be harmed.

No explanation has been given for refusal of a visa to the three-man Israeli delegation, but Mr. Normanton said he assumed that India had succumbed to pressure from the Arabs. India had recently refused visas to an Israeli table tennis team.

## Canberra gives land back to tribal group

Sydney, Aug 18.—The Australian Government, for the first time, has handed back a tract of land to an Aboriginal tribe on the ground that it is the traditional property of Australia's native citizens.

Mr. Whitlam, the Prime Minister, presented 1,250 square miles of land in the Northern Territory at the weekend to members of the Gurindji tribe. The Aborigines will use the property as a cattle station.

The Federal Government owns the land, at Wattle Creek, but it had been leased by a private farming concern. The Government bought the lease back for an undisclosed sum, then awarded the lease permanently to the Aborigines.

Mr. Whitlam said the Government was prepared to consider other requests for land by Aborigines.—AP.

## Painter wants to leave Russia

Moscow, Aug 18.—Mrs Lydia Masierkova, a leading unofficial artist in Moscow, said today that she had applied to leave the Soviet Union and live in the West.

## President Amin begins visit to Addis Ababa

Nairobi, Aug 18.—President Amin flew from Entebbe today to Addis Ababa, for his first visit outside Uganda since becoming chairman of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) last month.

The Uganda announcement said he would pay a two-day state visit to Ethiopia at the invitation of Brigadier-General Teferi Benti, chairman of the Provisional Military Council and would also visit the OAU headquarters.

African officials think there is little doubt that it was the work of the South-west Africa People's Organization (Swapo). According to these officials, Chief Elifas's life had been threatened several times by Swapo in the past. The Ovambo leader was considered a traitor by Swapo because of his operation with the Pretoria Government and because of his rigorous treatment of Swapo supporters.

Pastor Cornelius Ndjoba, Chief Elifas's closest adviser, who has been appointed acting chief Minister, said today that the Ovambos still intended to take part in constitutional talks which are due to start on September 1. These talks will be attended by representatives of the 10 main ethnic groups in South-west Africa, but not by Swapo.

A crowd of them started chanting "Kapuuu will be next". This was a reference to Mr. Clemens Kapuuu, leader of the Hereros, who came under attack from black nationalists recently when he agreed to lead a delegation to next month's constitutional talks on the future of South-west Africa.

No one has been arrested in connexion with the shooting, nor has anyone claimed responsibility. However, most South

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## Police reinforcements sent to South-west Africa

From Nicholas Ashford Johannesburg, Aug 18.—South Africa today dispatched police reinforcements to South-west Africa to help control any disturbances following the murder at the weekend of the Ovambo Chief Minister, Chief Elifas.

Additional police have also been sent to Oshana, in northern Ovambo-land, to help in investigations into Chief Elifas's death.

Mr. James Kruger, the South African Police Minister, said that although he did not expect any trouble, the Ovambo leader's murder could cause unrest.

So far, the territory has remained calm. But migrant Ovambo workers in the African township of Katutura outside Windhoek were jubilant today when they heard the news of his death.

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Firemen play hoses on one of the remaining fires after the main blaze at the refinery had been brought under control.

## Firemen die in refinery fumes blast

Philadelphia, Aug 18.—Three firemen caught in a sudden explosion during an oil refinery fire were turned into human torches last night. All three died.

At least three more firemen are missing and five colleagues are among the 13 people left injured by the blaze that started yesterday and burned

through the night at the Gulf Oil company's refinery. It was said to be under control early today.

The Fire Commissioner, Mr. Joseph Rizzo, said he escaped the first of dozens of explosions but looked back to see three of his men trapped. "The flames just engulfed them," he said.

"They were trying to get under the foam, but to no avail. They were human torches."

Two of the bodies were recovered early today floating in a mixture of foam, oil and water. A third was spotted in an area considered too hazardous to enter, Mr. Rizzo said.

It was feared the other three

missing firemen were buried somewhere in the knee-deep oil and foam mixture that filled the refinery.

The refinery is the second largest on the east coast. The fire could be seen for 20 miles. Flames covering an area about half a mile square roared into a spreading cloud of black smoke.

The fire started at dawn yesterday when an 80,000-barrel storage tank ignited while being filled with oil from a tanker. The ship was not damaged and the fire was brought under control.

Firemen moved in to deal with the remnants of the fire. They spent the day pouring chemical foam onto the smol-

ding tank. There was no apparent danger.

But according to Mr. Jack Burn, manager of the refinery, the sewage system failed to drain off oil that had spilled from the first fire. Fumes accumulated.

"Then it flashed," Mr. Burn said.—AP. One Business News staff writer: A substantial part of the risk on the Philadelphia refinery is insured in London. Last night a spokesman for Lloyd's, the insurance market, said that claims were "obviously going to be very big."

The actual structure of the refinery is insured by a group of American insurance companies, but much of this risk is reinsured in London.

## Two opinion poll jolts for President Ford

From Our Own Correspondent Washington, Aug 18.—

President Ford received two nasty jolts from the national opinion polls today as he set out for two days of election campaigning in the Middle West. He lost ground in both the Gallup Poll and the Harris survey.

The Harris sample was particularly harsh. The "positive" rating given to the President's performance was 38 per cent. The "negative" rose to 60 per cent, with only 2 per cent not sure.

This brought Mr. Ford back to his slump of last winter, and indicated that his jump in popularity at the time of the boat capture of the ship, the Mayaguez, from the Cambodians had been fleeting.

The Gallup Poll had a majority in the President's favour, yet showed the same downward trend. Here Mr. Ford got a 45 per cent approval rating, against 37 per cent disapproval of the job he was doing. This was a drop of 7 per cent in approval since the June survey.

Both Harris and Gallup note

that the drop occurred despite Mr. Ford's summit meetings in Europe. While such activism in the past has generated approval for presidents, the lack of a major campaign to indicate opposition to the summit. More likely, as Gallup finds, concern here over the economy is predominant. Seven out of 10 in the Gallup sample listed the economy as the country's top problem.

Mr. Ford today paid little apparent attention. He made his first stop at a state oil experimental shaft in Rifle, Colorado.

The old euphoria over shale as a massive "alternative" supply of oil has been doused somewhat by the extraction cost. This is estimated at more than \$14 (£6.70) a barrel. But Mr. Ford was told today of new estimates suggesting it might be produced for \$9 a barrel. After going down the shaft at one test plant, he commented: "We need it. We can't be vulnerable to some of these foreign oil suppliers."

The President proceeds to the cornbelt, to the state fair at Des Moines, Iowa, and to Minnesota and Illinois. Auspiciously, the long drought there was broken today with heavy rain.

## MPLA surrounded in Angola port struggle

Luanda, Aug 18.—Belaguered troops of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of (MPLA) were today surrounded in the railhead port of Lobito, about 300 miles south of Luanda, according to reports reaching the capital.

Some 300 men of the Union for the Total Independence of Angola (Unita) and the National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA) had taken up positions all around the small area still occupied by the MPLA, the reports said.

The Portuguese Army was trying to mediate between the factions in an effort to avert a full-scale battle at Lobito when the harbour and rail installations would almost certainly suffer heavy damage. But the situation remained extremely tense.

Elsewhere in the country, the joint Unita-FNLA offensive against the MPLA appeared to be intensifying. Fighting continued this morning at Luso, 420 miles south-east of the capital, towards the border with Zambia. The town, an important centre on the railway between Lobito and Zambia, had been held by the MPLA for the past two weeks but last night reports said that Unita

troops had launched an offensive.

Travellers returning to Luanda from central Angola reported that Unita and FNLA forces were now cooperating militarily to such an extent that they even manned joint roadblocks.

The travellers said that both movements were employing Portuguese officers demobilized from the Portuguese armed forces.

In Luanda itself, the airport buildings have been unable to accommodate the hundreds of people trying to get aboard aircraft bound for Europe. Six flights a day are leaving for Lisbon, while another two aircraft, chartered by the French Government, leave every Monday and Tuesday morning.

But there are still about 300,000 people who want to leave, and tempers have become frayed at the pace of the exodus and the fighting has increased.—Agence France Presse and Reuter.

Jakarta: Senhor Antonio Soares, Portugal's special envoy, left today for Portuguese Timor to assess the situation in the colony where some 100 people have been reported killed in clashes between rival groups.

## Normal life reported in Bangladesh

Dacca, Chittagong and Khulna were humming with activity, the radio said. Port operations had resumed, universities and schools reopened, newspapers were published in Dacca at the weekend.

The curfew in the main centres, including the capital, was now in force from 10 pm until 5 am. Elsewhere there was no curfew.

The first international flight since the coup, a Boeing 707 of the national airline, Bangladesh Biman, flew into Dacca today from London. A Bangladesh official in Calcutta said that normal air services from there would resume very soon. He added that the Bangladesh mission in Calcutta was in regular contact with Dacca.

A special flight may also be operated from Calcutta tomorrow, heads of diplomatic missions and senior Bangladesh officials who had been outside the country at the time of the coup, sources said.

They include Mr. Samar Sen, the Indian High Commissioner; Dr. Wolfgang Bayer, the East German Ambassador; and Mr

A. M. Sayem, the Bangladesh Chief Justice.

But diplomatic sources said that there were still tanks in the streets of Dacca and Army units guarded key points. A national law control room was reported to have been set up at Banga Bhavan, the former Government House in Dacca.

The sources added that reports from Dacca indicated that, despite the apparent lack of resistance until now, the country's new rulers might still find it difficult to win popular approval. Sheikh Mujib's death was expected to provoke widespread resentment in the countryside.

Members of his family now reported to have been killed include his wife, his nephew, Sheikh Moni, a prominent Awami youth leader, his brother-in-law, Mr. Abdur Rashid Serin, a former cabinet minister, Mr. Tufail Khattak, another youth leader and close aide of Sheikh Mujib, and several members of their families.

The Government appears to have launched a diplomatic offensive for recognition.

Mr. Bhutto, the Prime Minister of Pakistan, today criticized India for what he termed its refusal to honour international commitments on the future of Kashmir. He said that instead of preparing the ground for a just and honourable solution, India had resorted to every conceivable measure to consolidate its occupation of the bulk of Kashmir, contrary to the popular will.

The Prime Minister was speaking at the inauguration of the 14-member council for the Pakistan part of Kashmir (Azad Kashmir), of which he is to be chairman.

Mr. Bhutto emphasized that the reality of the Kashmir situation remained unchanged, although Pakistan had now been split in two and Indian policies had gained what he called a short-term appearance of success.

The Azad Kashmir Council will be the new constitutional

## Bhutto criticism of India 'manoeuvring' on Kash

From Our Correspondent Rawalpindi, Aug 18.—

Mr. Bhutto, the Prime Minister of Pakistan, today criticized India for what he termed its refusal to honour international commitments on the future of Kashmir. He said that instead of preparing the ground for a just and honourable solution, India had resorted to every conceivable measure to consolidate its occupation of the bulk of Kashmir, contrary to the popular will.

The Prime Minister was speaking at the inauguration of the 14-member council for the Pakistan part of Kashmir (Azad Kashmir), of which he is to be chairman.

Mr. Bhutto emphasized that the reality of the Kashmir situation remained unchanged, although Pakistan had now been split in two and Indian policies had gained what he called a short-term appearance of success.

The Azad Kashmir Council will be the new constitutional

body for working on substantive and legislative issues, both Pak and Azad Kashmir. Azad Kashmir assembly earlier this year.

Sardar Abdul Qasim, President of Azad Kashmir, expressed his confidence in the new council, saying it would promote the self-determination of the people of Jammu and Kashmir.

Mr. Bhutto said that the principle of determination of Jammu and Kashmir "We are not budging and we will not budge on the path of independence of relations with the continent."

Pakistan was committed to the process of peace, but peace would be secure foundation if it rested on enduring. He urged that the r of the occasional belligerent Pakistan and India removed.

an attempt to drive between the two coun

It comes at a time. Front is increasingly about the position of While its aid has been extremely discreet with that given to independence movements. Recently Algeria had wavered from its past the people of the Sahara should freely of their own destiny.

Over the past months, however, a more ambiguous declaration been emanating from which could easily be interpreted as supporting it can be of direct aid.

On the question of phase minor, at present being applied international consortium Spanish control, the the Front is that national sovereignty is dealt with other are not ruled out.

That was a reference to a secret agreement reached last October between Mauritania and Morocco, by which they undertook to provide the territory and the phosphate wealth of the Spanish Sahara to them. The Front's initiative is

Further confirmation of this declaration came in a declaration last week by Mr. Ahmed Baba Miské, former Mauritanian ambassador to America and the United Nations, now in exile in Paris.

In the declaration, which was timed to coincide with the opening of the conference of the Mauritanian People's Party in Nouakchott, Mr. Miské said: "It is in Mauritania's interests to work towards a closer association with a free and fraternal Sahara, rather than to gamble on a hypothetical sharing of riches."

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The People's Republic of

CHINA

The Times will be publishing a Special Report on China on September 30th, 1975.

For full details contact Alan Gray, The Times, New Printing House Square, Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ, or telephone him on 01-837 1234, extension 6195.



## Khmer Rouge leader signs agreement with China

Tokyo, Aug 18.—A Khmer Rouge delegation from Cambodia signed an agreement in Peking today on economic and technical cooperation, the Chinese news agency Hsinhua reported.

The signatories were Mr. Teng Hsiao-ping and Mr. Khieu Samphan, the Chinese and Cambodian Deputy Prime Ministers. Mr. Khieu Samphan arrived in Peking last Friday accompanied by Mr. Ieng Sary, the Deputy Prime Minister, in charge of foreign affairs.

Also at the signing ceremony, Hsinhua said, was Mr. Penn Nouth, who has spent five years in Peking as Prime Minister of Prince Norodom Sihanouk's Government-in-exile. Neither Mr. Penn Nouth nor Prince Sihanouk have been back to Cam-

bodia since the country was taken over in April by forces nominally led by them. Hsinhua continued to refer to Mr. Penn Nouth as Prime Minister of the Cambodian Government.

Prince Sihanouk, still listed as Cambodian head of state, went to North Korea on May 19 for a visit and is reported to have been there since.

North Korea's official news agency reported today that a Cambodian delegation led by Mr. Khieu Samphan and Mr. Penn Nouth would visit North Korea soon, but did not say when.

Hsinhua said Mr. Khieu Samphan and Mr. Ieng Sary returned to Peking today from a visit to the city of Luta, in Liaoning province, where they toured a steel plant and a glass factory. They were seen off at Luta by more than 2,000 people.—AP.

## Typhoon death toll rises to 34 in Japan

Tokyo, Aug 18.—The death toll from typhoon Phyllis, one of the strongest typhoons ever to strike Japan, rose today to 34 with 29 people missing and 93 injured.

Up to 24 in of rain fell on Shikoku and Honshu, two of the main islands, and winds of up to 80 mph were recorded. The storm destroyed or damaged 312 houses, flooded 16,500 others and caused 100 landslides. Rivers burst their banks, eight bridges were washed away and roads were damaged. The police said more casualties could be discovered during rescue work.

Shah frees 241

Teheran, Aug 18.—To mark the anniversary of the 1953 uprising which ousted the Mossadeq regime, the Shah of Iran has granted an amnesty to 241 prisoners convicted by military courts.

## Sahara link with Mauritania lik

By John Greston

The final victor in the inglorious squabble over the phosphate-rich Spanish Sahara may turn out to be Mauritania. That is the logical conclusion of the latest stance adopted by the Popular Liberation Front which for two years has been fighting for the independence of the Spanish Sahara from Spain.

In an interview with Mr. Muhammad Lamine, one of the ruling council of the Front, in a refugee camp near the frontier with Algeria, I was told that, once independence was achieved, the Front would favour a close political and economic association with Mauritania.

The ethnic and cultural links between the two countries have long been recognized. They were, for example, argued by Mauritania when pleading its claims to the Spanish Sahara before the International Court at The Hague earlier this

summer. But this is the first time the Front has looked beyond the immediate goal of forcing Spain to grant independence.

Further confirmation of this new departure came in a declaration last week by Mr. Ahmed Baba Miské, former Mauritanian ambassador to America and the United Nations, now in exile in Paris.

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## ENTERTAINMENTS

PERFORMANCES: 1st and 2nd nights only, unless otherwise stated. London Metropolitan Area.

## THEATRES

**AMERICAN OPERA**  
1st and 2nd nights only, unless otherwise stated.  
Men: 7.30. The Magic Flute.  
Women: 7.30. The Magic Flute.

## CONCERTS

**SUMMER AT**  
SNAPE MALTINGS  
7.30. E.O.G. CURELY STIVER.  
8.00. E.O.G. CURELY STIVER.  
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## THE ARTS

## Richard Smith flies a kite

Paul Overy

The exhibition is a relatively new phenomenon, the one-man show scarcely a century old. Before, artists showed their latest works together at annual exhibitions or salons. Today, most regard the exhibition as their immediate goal, a report on work in progress, or the progress of the past few years. Too often exhibitions are concocted miniature retrospectives. "I wanted to see what they all looked like together," is a common artist's comment on his own exhibition. "I've never seen them out of the studio." This may be of value to the artist; it is usually less so for the public.

Yet the exhibition can be far more than this. An environmental experience where the whole is far more than the sum

of its individual parts. It is in this way that painting remains a valid activity today, seen not as the production of individual objects, but as the presentation of a static performance or event—the exhibition in which each work is an actor whose part contributes to the whole.

Richard Smith seems to have seen his exhibition as events in this sense early on in his career as a painter. And when offered a Tate retrospective he chose instead to stage seven exhibitions within one, recreating six shows held in England, America and Italy between 1961 and 1972, supplementing these with a seventh show of new work which presents the spectator at the beginning of the Tate exhibition.

Although parts of Ken Russell's television film *Pop Goes the East* were filmed in Smith's Clerkenwell studio, Smith had been at the Royal College of Art a year or two before the Hockney generation who got the full glare of publicity in the early Sixties (his immediate contemporary was Robyn Denny). He did, however, share with this slightly younger generation of artists a fascination with America and things American. He won a Harkness scholarship in 1959 and spent most of his time in New York where he met Ellsworth Kelly, who introduced him to the New York art world.

Kelly is one of the finest of American painters, very much undervalued, and scarcely seen in Britain. His use of very simple forms and singing clear colour had a profound effect on Smith's development. His influence is more apparent in Smith's later, kite-like paintings where he uses solid colour,

than it was in the early Sixties when Smith was obsessed with the hazy sweetness of out-of-focus colour photography. Yet even now Smith's colour has an atmospheric quality, and however Americanized he may have been in the early years of his career, his colour has always retained the unpredictable quality of English weather.

In London Smith showed at the now defunct Kasmin Gallery, a superbly designed environmental space which was ideal for the kind of total exhibition Smith wanted. The show which seems to have been a turning point was *A Whole Year a Half a Day*, of 1967, 12 shaped canvases based on a square in which progressively one corner is pared away and the edge turned up to form a sliced diagonal surface. Based on a tear-off calendar, the 12 paintings symbolized the 12 months of the year and the 12 hours of the half day, the colour subtly changing like the changing light through the day, light hours, or the colours of vegetation through the seasons.

Smith's earlier shaped canvases were based on urban imagery, advertising, packaging. Increasingly he began to turn to a more universal and older symbolism and to draw on a more natural or rural imagery. He had finally returned to England in the autumn of 1965 and moved to the country (Wiltshire) in 1968. Some of the works shown at the Millan exhibition in 1968 seem a bit ponderous, the shapes somewhat contrived. But there is a new freedom in those seen at the Kasmin Gallery in 1969. *Riverfall* remains outstanding.

Smith's prime and recent drawings are of a more realistic configuration

of colour: a powerful playing off of formal and informal elements against each other. In other works the shaped canvas almost peels away from the wall, leading into Smith's later preoccupation with paintings made like kites.

These continue. They are light-hearted, witty and decorative. Gathered together at the Tate they make a more impressive display than when seen earlier in separate exhibitions. Light-hearted and light-weight in form, are they anything more than light-weight as works of art? The problem is, I think, one of function or occasion. They may work well as decorations in Mr Chow's restaurant in Los Angeles. They would even look good strung down the centre of Regent Street. What they need is something extra, additional to themselves, whether food, or the mental sustenance of a specific occasion or ritual.

In the Far East, kite-flying is an important activity. Even on Parliament Hill it is a serious business with its own ritual and craft (I once met an old man there who described himself as a "kite-tailor"). But Smith's new, kite-like paintings, however lively and decorative, don't seem to have enough to sustain them through the doldrums in which painting and object-making is now bemuddled. Nor do they entirely fulfil the possibilities of symbolism and metaphor that Smith broached in *A Whole Year a Half a Day*.

The Tate exhibitions continue to September 28. The film *Who is Richard Smith?* is being shown free at 3.30 each day until Friday this week. Smith's prime and recent drawings until August 30.

## EXHIBITIONS

**GLC EXHIBITIONS**: Marble Hill House, Richmond, Surrey. Closed Friday. 10.30-5.00. Sat. 10.30-5.00. Sun. 10.30-5.00. Tel. 01-834 7566.

**HOUSE OF CHINESE ART**: Winton House, 100, Regent Street, London, W.1. Tel. 01-477 1111.

**OVERLORD EXHIBITION**: Goldsmiths College, London, S.E.1. Tel. 01-491 3111.

**CRANE KALMAN GALLERY**: 178 Tottenham Court Road, London, W.1. Tel. 01-477 1111.

**ACME GALLERY**: 15, Old Bond St., London, W.1. Tel. 01-477 1111.

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Richard Smith and kites in his studio

Photograph by Derry Moore

### Monteverdi Orchestra/Gardiner

### Albert Hall/Radio 3

### Stanley Sadie

Perhaps Sunday programming is not yet a way of life; at any rate it was surprising to see the hall so much less than full for a concert by John Eliot Gardiner, Monteverdi Choir and Orchestra, with their rightly high reputation in Baroque music. Their programme this time was pitched a century later than their eponymous composer, with works by Handel and Rameau's varied, colourful, expressive music brings out the best in Mr Gardiner. On the South Bank last year he gave what was probably the first

performance in modern times of *Les fêtes d'Hébé*, on Sunday he conducted the first act or *entrée* of that opera-ballet. It is characteristic Rameau: airs that are tender and pathetic, dances that are vigorous or graceful, and an allegorical *divertissement* that provides the justification for music of a tempo irrelevant to the main dramatic action (including a typical portrayal of Nature in a flood scene). Mr Gardiner makes the most, and sometimes even more than that, of the music's colour and variety; but he understands the conventionalized, expressive character of Rameau's music, and his sense of dramatic shape is strong. The orchestra and choir responded in lively fashion and the cast included several excellent stylists: Anne-Marie Rodde sang the Naiads

with particular poise and delicacy, Dale Duesing was a virile Alcides, Philip Langridge a Duet Brook-god. Jill Gomez sang Sappho's music, sounding marginally less assured here (heard by radio) than she had (in person) in Handel's *Alcina*. *Silvestre* went during the first half. That was pretty and musically sung, with nicely placed detail, but not projected firmly enough to convey the breadth or strength of its lines or the depth of its feeling; a weakness compounded, if not actually caused, by Mr Gardiner's insistence on light, skippy rhythms, which undermined the potentially deeply expressive central aria in particular. He also directed a spruce, alive, but not sturdy performance of one of Handel's double orchestra concertos.

### Summer Music Festival Hall

### Joan Chissell

The final concert of South Bank Summer Music was given on Sunday before a large Festival Hall audience by the artistic director, Neville Martin, and his Academy of St Martin-in-the-Fields, with Alfred Brendel (in charge of this year's Master Classes) as soloist in the closing work, Schumann's piano concerto. Though the orchestra was augmented, it was still not the full-size band commonly heard in this work. Playing in a mysterious kind of platform cave (taken over from the

ballet) did not increase resonance either. The factors, together with Mr Brendel's own exceptionally crystalline touch and textural transparency, seemed to remove all superfluous flesh and lay the concerto open like a body on a dissecting table. Sound and style were very much at one. Mr Brendel had no use at all for sentimentality. The first movement's lyricism was chaste; its climax was intensified by intellectual passion. The slow movement was beautifully simple (cello cantabile was a joy). The finale had a glinting vivacity, even if Mr Brendel did seem to be entrusting just a little too much to fingers alone. Since Bach, and especially the

third Brandenburg, was Stravinsky's inspiration for the Dumbarton Oaks Concerto, it was happy programme planning to juxtapose the two works. Nine players only (plus continuo) kept the Bach light and clear. Dumbarton Oaks was still more enjoyable. The taut, slow movement and the "emotionally ambivalent" (Roman Vlad) finale came over particularly well, thanks to judicious tempo and keen response to textural contrasts—like those luminous, sustained cadence approaches after the crisis and dry. Strauss's *Metamorphosen* flowed with a strong sense of direction, though without the most intense inner glow of which these players are capable.

### International Youth Festival

### Drury Lane/Albert Hall

### Keith Horner

With no less than 16 performing groups from almost as many countries, this year's festival closed with a profusion of events in London over the weekend. The seven festivals, each lasting two weeks have so far brought more than six thousand young instrumentalists, singers and dancers together, and one can but marvel at the administrative skills of the indefatigable organizers.

The focal point of the festival, the international youth orchestra, auditioned from the eight participating orchestras, played at Saturday's prom at the Albert Hall under Claude Abbado. The young Chinese violinist, and constantly deepening account of the Tchaikovsky Violin Concerto, they gave an alert accompaniment, avoiding the familiar pitfalls with ease. Individual virtuosity within the ensemble was evident in a commendably convincing reading of Beethoven's *Three Orchestral Pieces*, but with *Death and Transfiguration* the corporate ensemble was less successful. Strauss's ambitious symphonic poem proving an ambitious choice for youth

Sunday's highly enjoyable gala variety at the Drury Lane theatre introduced a cross-section of the other participants. From Hanover there was an excerpt from Orff's rollicking *Die Kluge* (earlier done in its entirety at the Round House), which confirmed the German student's high reputation in matters alcoholic and musical. In Dorothy Bogg and William DeGregory, the Illinois National Academy of Ballet have two expert leading dancers, highly disciplined if somewhat lacking in fluidity, like their corps de ballet.

### Bill Sage/Georgie Fame

### Camden Lock/100 Club

Only a couple of miles apart, but as jazz occasions go they might have been separated by continents. Camden Lock (down commercial Place off Camden High Road) is an almost French-style stone and gravel square bounded by canal and cottages, where between 6 and 8 pm there were near a hundred people sitting in the warm open air, strolling, chatting, sipping real ale and home-made stew or imbibing music by a quartet featuring Bill Sage. From 7.30 on you could have almost crammed into the 100 Club in Oxford Street with several hundred tight-packed others to hear three bands giving their services free to launch the Hackney Jazz Society (at the Crown and Castle, Dalston Lane, E.8 from August 22). A choice between jazz on a summer's day and the Blues Hole of Calcutta, the 100 Club had no doubt come to hear the bill name on the bill, Georgie Fame, who isn't seen much in public these days, especially in his rocking, bluesy role. So it was good to see him again crouched over the organ,

punching out the rifts 'n' clichés riding high on a surf of two drummers, bass and guitar who all but washed out the hornmen and indeed Fame's own vocals. But you can have just so much of a tight-drilled rock-blues band, which made just Us—the old Keith Tippett gang in all but name—a good contrast. Too good, perhaps, because most of the solos leapt headlong from the discipline of the themes to the all-out world of free collective blowing which has become so familiar as to be almost unfashioned. The only ear-catching soloist, I thought, was Nick Evans, who has moved away from his erstwhile gruff trombone style and found some remarkable high and low effects on the instruments; all he needs now is some more ideas to use them on.

And all I needed was music somewhere between the predictability of Fame and the unpredictability of just Us. I might have found it in Lol Coxhill's sterling soprano saxophone, which sadly I missed in the dash from Camden Lock, where, though, I certainly found it in Le Sage's vibraphone playing. Twenty years ago he was a modern jazzman; things have moved on and he is now almost mainstream, but he still knows how to bring together choruses after choruses, never tiring, same, and leave you always hoping he will take another.

### Trinidad Octavian

"One of the fastest rising stars of the English National Opera" was now Sandra Browne was described in these columns a few months ago, and yet a career in classical music is hardly the obvious one for a girl from Trinidad whose earliest musical experience was on Caribbean calypso on the radio. Such, though, was the beginning for this 27-year-old who sings her first Octavian in *Der Rosenkavalier* tomorrow. When I was 12 and at grammar school, three of us tried to get into the choir almost as a joke. We all did, in our amazement. My father was a chauffeur with a commercial firm, my mother a dressmaker. I tried to spend all my school holidays with my grandfather (a telephone operator) and his wife in the depths of the country. The village had no electricity, no running water, that kind of thing—which was normal to us. Terribly working class. Except for the school choir, classical music was a foreign thing to my life, as it is for most Trinidadians.



At the Trinidad Music Festival she won the Open Contralto class in 1964, and the same year a clutch of A levels opened the school doors to Vassar, that select ladies' college in the United States. "It was logical for me to join the choir at Vassar, but it still never occurred to me that there was anything special about classical music. There were, in fact, two choirs at Vassar, one for two groups of music—sacred and profane. The sacred music director said: 'Miss Browne, we're terribly sorry, the quality is there but your sight-reading is not good enough.' So I slipped across to the other audition and met the director of the Glee Club. He said: 'Who cares about sight-reading?' So I joined the Glee Club."

The director had detected something out of the ordinary about her voice, and obtained an extra scholarship for Sandra Browne to study singing and in the history of music. While at Vassar she saw her first opera. "It was *The Barber of Seville* at the Met in New York and the only thing I remember was Cesare Siepi leaping on to a chair and being silly." She thought opera as a genre pretty silly, too.

In 1968, with a Bachelor's Degree in French, she became a student at the Conservatoire de Musique in Brussels, to which she was recommended by her professor at Vassar. Opera at the Théâtre de la Monnaie was accessible to students at very reduced prices. "They had to be—I was working as an au pair to make ends meet." Two years later she won a scholarship to the Royal Manchester College of Music. "There was a production of *Così fan tutte* and I became friendly with the boy

who was in charge of building the sets. So I got up to my elbows in building sets, and of course when you start working on a project from that end the whole thing becomes so many-dimensional. By the time the show hit the stage I was actually on the table." It took the winning of the Kathleen Ferrier competition in 1971 to make her realize that she had a definite talent for opera, although she never made a conscious decision about it. Decisions usually happen over and around the music, and whatever it is, the logical thing to do at the time.

The logical thing was a spell in the chorus at Glyndebourne in *The Queen of Spades*. "They thought that very funny!" Then at the Camdeu Festival she appeared in Offenbach's *Robinson Crusoe*. "I was Alan Friday and wore a leopard skin that big and that's how London first saw me."

"The ENO offered me Octavian just the day before I opened in *Carmen* here at the Coliseum last March; they thought it might soothe my nerves. Anyway, I said 'I do it' and then I looked at the score. *Rosenkavalier* was so completely different from anything I'd done before. But in fact it's the perfect role for me: I'm the right size, have the right figure for a breeches role, temperament and voice and, that's more, that awfully difficult music, now makes sense. So I've been jumping around like salmon in spring-silly, too."

Sandra Browne calls herself a "natural ham with some pretensions to acting", and she doubts whether opera is all. "To me, recitals where you stand and recite music, now makes sense. That is one of the most demanding and—if it works—the most exciting things. So are the orchestral pieces—just you and the conductor and this magnificent animal of an orchestra. The for me, is the stuff that makes your eyes glow and your pulse race, and that's what I enjoy most of all."

Dan Zerdin

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# Superb innings by McCosker gives Australia a chance

## Horton chosen for Ryder Cup but is centre of controversy again

Place and M. Makins  
A. H. Day, D. G.  
Johnston, Brown, J. and Miss  
Mazard and M. Nash, 10  
and M. H. H. H. H. H.  
Hewson, M. H. H. H. H.  
Smith  
Godard and J. A. Turner

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## Rugby League

# Oldham pla strike may be settled sc

The Rugby League  
David Oxley, said yess  
he was hopeful the  
players' strike would  
this week. The players a  
extra payment for Sat  
and their match with  
ton last Sunday has







supervise research projects will  
be especially welcome.  
15 September, 1975.





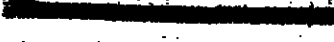


## Tracing a tradition back to 1893

by Richard Burnell

But the message is loud and clear in both the men's heavyweight and women's events: beat an East German crew and a medal will surely result. In most cases, too, it would be a cherished gold.

**Jim Railton**  
**Rowing Correspondent**



Worldwide, a good name to insure with.







## Battle against the beetle that is killing elm trees

This is a shortened version of an article that first appeared in the "New York Times". The author is professor of forest entomology at Syracuse University, New York State, United States.

In experimental efforts to control Dutch elm disease (DED), which the elm bark beetle carries, scientists learned that beetles can be lured to a sticky death on over-sized fly-paper traps baited with a chemically made copy of their own attractant (pheromone). In other localities, valuable elms are being injected or fed fungicides to make them immune to infection by the disease fungus. These are two of the promising techniques now being developed to preserve the remaining elms in the north-eastern states and to decrease the impact of DED in western cities.

Since the disease is transmitted by bark beetles it can be held at low levels by removal and destruction of the beetles' breeding material. For several years sanitation programmes—the destruction of diseased trees—augmented by the liberal application of DDT, held DED and bark beetle populations in check. After DDT was outlawed, few municipalities had the skill and the resources to cope with the problem.

The fungus which causes DED was imported in infected veneer logs from central Europe. It was originally presumed that trees from which the logs were cut were free of the effects of gas used in that area in World War I. Dutch workers discovered the true cause of the malady, thereby earning the dubious honour of having the disease named after them.

European elm bark beetles breed in the succulent inner bark of elms. They are attracted by odours emitted from elm wood under stress. Once the initially attacking females successfully penetrate the living bark they release two chemicals, which in combination with a chemical from the tree, acts as a powerful attractant to members of the same species. This bouquet is classified by scientists as an "aggregating pheromone" because it attracts both sexes for the purposes of attacking the host, feeding and breeding.

Newly arriving females bore individual egg galleries, males scurry over the bark in search of virgin females. After a female has mated she ceases to release the attractant and concentrates on elongating an egg gallery in which she lays 100 or more eggs in tiny niches cut in the sides of the tunnel. The eggs hatch in legless grubs, or larvae, which chew their own feeding tunnels, radiating away from the egg gallery in an elliptical pattern.

The grubs enlarge the terminal part of their tunnel to form a pupal chamber. If the DED fungus is present in breeding material, masses of sticky spores (conidia) are formed in pupal chambers. These adhere to the bodies of newly matured adult beetles as they bore through the bark to emerge from the tree.

Beetles unable quickly to locate breeding material avoid starvation and desiccation by boring into the twig crutches of healthy trees. During this process, spores of the DED fungus can rub off the beetle's body to infect the twig. As the disease progresses, it renders the branch attractive as a breeding site and the cycle is begun anew.

Recently, a team of entomologists and chemists from the University College of Environmental Science and Forestry and the US Forest Service announced that they had broken the chemical code of the European elm bark beetle's attractant. It demonstrated that the synthetic mixture was as attractive to the beetles as the natural bouquet.

One-foot-square sticky screens were baited with plastic vials containing a tiny amount of the pheromone and hung from elm trunks in a 10-block residential area. A total of 25 of these traps caught 1.5 million beetles. This catch represented about 10 per cent of the beetle population in the area. Although this test proved the technique, it did not kill enough of the beetles to control DED.



This year trapping tests will be conducted in Hamilton, New York.

In contrast to the beetle pheromone, treatment with benomyl is commercially available. Healthy trees can be protected from DED by trunk injection of this fungicide. However, results to date indicate that a success rate of 50 per cent can be expected in trees with poor distribution within the tree of this poorly soluble material. DED infected trees have been cured by pruning out newly disabled limbs and by stem injections of benomyl.

With either method, success is generally limited to instances in which five per cent or less of the tree crown is diseased. DED control should be considered a matter for community action. A comprehensive programme includes the following measures:

**Sanitation**—removal of all beetle-infested elms and all diseased elms not being therapeutically treated. Sanitation is the minimal action which can be taken in an effective programme.

**Insecticide treatment**—Methoxychlor, sprayed at the recommended dosage on both sides of healthy elms just prior to bud break can reduce beetle twig crotch-feeding by 30 to 70 per cent. New incidence of DED are correspondingly reduced.

**Sever root grafts**—DED can be transmitted via root grafts. Severing all possible root connections by trenching or by killing roots with a fumigant should be a part of any comprehensive DED control programme. Otherwise every tree in a row of elms might be killed by a single beetle inoculation.

**Tree therapy**—Specimen elms can be treated by injection of fungicide and by pruning infected limbs. Limbs should be cut 10 ft below the limit of the dark streaks in the sapwood which are symptoms of the disease.

**Prophylactic fungicide treatment**—Benomyl applied by trunk injection or foliar spray may protect some elms from infection by the DED fungus. **Abolition**—Well administered municipal programmes which are otherwise comprehensive often fail because beetles from elms in wooded areas continually invade shade trees. If no financial commitment can be made for the protection and sanitation of elms within one mile of the protected trees, these wild trees should be poisoned.

Homeowners can protect individual shade trees by treating crowns with methoxychlor in April and by foliar application or stem injection of benomyl shortly after leaves are fully expanded. Removal of near by diseased trees is critical. Root grafts should be severed if the tree to be protected is within 50 ft of a large diseased tree or 30 ft of a smaller diseased elm.

None of these measures, alone or in combination, can provide certain protection. Many elms can be saved by promptly pruning out limbs on which the foliage is dying. Weekly surveillance of elms for symptoms of disease is important.

Dr Gerald N. Lanier

## Is Germany's famous efficiency making the workers lose heart?

The West Germans are rapidly losing their interest in work—according to their own opinion research figures. In fact, 39 per cent of workers under 30 would rather not work at all compared with only 22 per cent in 1962. Even among older workers the percentage has risen from 18 to 32. Negative attitudes towards work now afflict 76 per cent of workers between 16 and 34. This encouraging news for British exporters was unearthed by the Allensbach Institute for Opinion Research and summarized by its director, Professor Elisabeth Noelle-Neumann, in two long articles in *Die Zeit*.

She also brought comfort to biblical moralists by reporting that the number of West Germans who regard themselves as "very happy" has remained approximately static at about 25 per cent for nearly 20 years in spite of the dramatic increase in personal wealth through the number of people with no worries has risen encouragingly from 9 to 34 per cent since 1954.

The serious purpose of the report is to examine what the author calls "revolutionary" changes in German values by comparing answers to identical questions at different times. She then goes on to ask why the achievements of conventional social reform, such as better working conditions, higher material living standards, and more security, have not significantly raised the level of personal happiness.

First, Professor Noelle-Neumann overturns the common assumption that the working classes are becoming more bourgeois as they become richer. On the contrary, she says, the leveling up of living

standards has been accompanied by a leveling down of social values. The bourgeoisie are adopting not only the blue jeans but also the social values of the workers.

Over 10 years, she finds, there has been a steady decline in traditionally bourgeois values such as respect for property, hard work, politeness, modesty, thrift, and the belief that one is responsible for one's own fate. The decline has been especially fast among young people, so that the generation gap has widened on some test issues from about 4 per cent to as much as 15 per cent in five years.

There has been a corresponding spread of what she, perhaps libellously, describes as traditionally lower class attitudes such as lack of interest in work, avoidance of effort and risk, the desire for immediate gratification, doubts about the fairness of rewards, and fatalism about status.

Sign questions revealed growing tolerance of people who steal small quantities of material from their place of work and changing attitudes towards performance and reward. In one question a father has to decide which of his two sons can go on an exchange visit to England. He awards the privilege to the one who gets the best report in school. The percentage of people who approved his decision dropped from 62 to 49 between 1962 and 1972. In another question two secretaries of the same age do the same work but one gets paid more because she works better and faster. "Right," said 73 per cent in 1962 and 62 per cent in 1972.

Negative attitudes towards work increased among white collar workers from 53 per cent in 1962 to 63 per cent in 1972. Among skilled workers their increase was from 39 to 54 per cent. Both groups thus moved closer to the attitudes of unskilled workers, 68 per cent of whom had already acquired negative attitudes towards work by 1962.

Professor Noelle-Neumann comes to the conclusion that reformers have used the wrong criteria. They have assumed that only elites are interested in personal freedom, whereas in fact all classes feel that the quality of life is improved when they have more room to express their personalities and take decisions about their work. Modern discussions about industrial democracy encounter apathy among workers, she says, because they are too remote. What matters is "the experience of self-determination and personal decision."

An historical misunderstanding has been to blame, she says. At the time of the French Revolution it was true that more equality meant more freedom for most people. Now, however, the social structure is more complex. Modern industry requires more responsibility for workers, which requires more participation by workers. This narrows traditional differences between the classes, he says, raises the importance of minor workers, and liberates workers from former conformist attitudes.

People now want more freedom at the same time as more equal rewards for unequal work. He explains this partly by pointing to the growing complexity of modern industry which requires more responsible participation by workers. This narrows traditional differences between the classes, he says, raises the importance of minor workers, and liberates workers from former conformist attitudes.

He also pours scorn on the idea that the success of reforms can be measured by subjective statements about happiness, or that the self-employed are necessarily happier. He cites the high number of unhappy farmers (surely a special case) and says that happiness levels are largely a matter of national character—Italians are unhappier than Germans and Germans are unhappier than Danes.

There the debate rests for the time being. Perhaps it is worth recalling that since 1952 there has been a swing against the left-wing ideas which were then in vogue and a return to more traditional values, so the trends depicted by Professor Noelle-Neumann are not necessarily inexorable.

As for the happiness quotient of nationalities, the November edition of *Europe* reported that the British were much happier in their work and their relations with people than the Germans. Yet British workers are generally worse paid and have fewer holidays than the Germans, and according to a poll among top American industrialists they are the worst workers in the world, whereas the Germans are the best.

Clearly there is a lot of explaining to do. Do we have to face the appalling thought that bad workers are happier than good workers? Or are the British just born happier? Why do the Germans work so well for rewards which apparently make them little happier? Will they now stop working? I would be happier if I knew the answers.

Richard Davy



Car workers in Munich: Why do the Germans work so well for rewards that apparently make them little happier?

## Why the boom in arms sales cannot be allowed to carry on unchecked

We should ask ourselves whether the major supplier nations are not feeding the fires of hostility in the Middle East

What should be our attitude to the sale of arms? In 1974, Britain sold £475m worth of arms, while this year we expect to see the figure rise to £560m. Our largest customers are Iran, Egypt and the states of the Persian Gulf. Do we believe that what is good for Vickers is good for Britain? Or are we, by the unrestricted sale of arms, fuelling the fires of future conflicts?

At first sight, the arguments appear to be evenly balanced. Without large export orders to reduce unit costs, the viability of an independent arms industry, and the base for advanced research and development, would be at risk. Even were that not the case, we need the money. We need to win back from the Opec countries our share of our money paid to them in inflated oil prices. At a time when the amount of money available to be spent on defence in western countries has to be limited we have to sell arms in order to purchase our own defence equipment.

But where do the limits lie? We do not sell arms to our enemies, while Labour Governments do not sell arms to regimes of which they disapprove. The rationale of our

present policy is a mixture of exports for the sake of exports, and the pursuit of our interests abroad. Do not these objectives conflict? Is not the stability of the Middle East an essential western interest? The Ministry of Defence may wish to sell almost anybody nearly anything, but the Foreign Office must sometimes have its doubts.

Take the Middle East. Since the start of 1974, the value of arms ordered or sent into the area is the region of 12 billion dollars. American sales to Israel, Iran and Saudi Arabia are of the value of eight and a half billion dollars. The Russians have sent arms worth 4,000m dollars to Egypt and Syria. France is third in the league, Britain fourth.

The significant point is that the major oil producers, Iran, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, have embarked on a spending spree. As a result, the Gulf states now equal, if not exceed, the spending of those countries most affected by the Arab/Israeli dispute. Iran now ranks ninth in the world defence expenditure tables. In 1966 it ranked thirtieth. The arms race in the Middle East is a matter both of quantity and quality. Iran

has on order 80 F4s, together with the Phoenix missile system. It has in service, on order 150 Phantom II, 150 F5s and 550 helicopters. Iran will have in service 800 Chieftain tanks—more than the British Army of the Rhine. The Shah has the world's largest hovercraft fleet and the very latest frigates. The Saudis and Kuwaitis have in service or on order some extremely modern weapons, including the American F5, the French Mirage III and the Russian MiG25. All these systems, including dozens of sophisticated armaments and support systems, have been supplied at special rates to both sides in the Arab/Israeli war.

In addition to the sale of large amounts of conventional arms, Egypt, Iran and Israel have all recently negotiated for the sale of American and French nuclear power plants. Is there not a link between the availability of nuclear fuel and a conventional arms race, which includes weapons all too easily adapted to nuclear delivery?

The sale of arms—even of British arms—is not just a simple matter for congratulation. The Middle East is experiencing a regional, and so far non-nuclear, arms race of quite remarkable proportions. Weapons are being blithely shipped into an area full of potential conflict. A fifth round in the Middle East would oblige Europe to choose between her military security and her financial stability. Even if war does

not break out within the Middle East, the strategic implications of the unrestricted sale of arms must spread beyond the boundaries of the region. Iran is being built into a regional super power. In order to fill the vacuum left by the withdrawal of Western forces, we are investing a lot of money in the Shah, who has made enemies. We should ask ourselves whether the major supplier nations are not feeding the fires of hostility in the Middle East, and are not we, together with the French and Americans, making a future conflict in the region inevitable by our sales to the oil-rich countries of the Gulf?

The Western Alliance should take steps to moderate the dangers of this arms build up. Between 1950 and 1954, Britain, France and the United States were successful in regulating the flow of arms to the Middle East through the Near East Arms Co-ordinating Committee. This policy failed because the Russians decided that it was their interest to supply modern arms to Egypt and Syria. The Russians still wish to play the revolutionary in the Middle East. Europe has had to accommodate its policies to Opec. The

United States is obliged to Israel. Are we embarked, willily, on a course that might bring the very circumstances which to avoid?

It is a question, we need arms and we also need security. Perhaps the dilemma lies in the fact that we cannot ration arms to standardization, specialization, not or we save vast sums of money. We would sell more of our arms to Europe—to our allies—to the United States would sell elsewhere. Arms Procurement would be the means we could produce a more efficient and more cost-effective control, on a basis of control, on a basis of control, on a basis of control. This is the problem, as to the face of us as a nation, a growing unity of Europe.

Julian C

The author is Co-MP for Aldershot, a man of the Defence and a member of the Western European U

## The Times Diary

### An incalculable threat to London

The menace which dogs pose to London appears to be an incalculable one. When we first wrote in this column about the effect of canine urine on lamp standards we quoted figures from *The Sunday Times*, which alleged that four tons of dog excrement and 3,000 pints of canine urine were deposited on London every day.

None of our readers, who know a lot about many surprising subjects, queried these figures at the time, but they now appear to have been a hopelessly optimistic estimate. Indeed the London borough of Hammersmith has just started a campaign to protect its lamp-posts, and also its pavements and parklands, by putting up posters which say that dog owners let their pets deposit "66 tons of filth and 14,000 gallons of urine on London's pavements and parks every day". This is more than 16 times as much excrement as we originally supposed, and no less than 37 times as much urine.

But even this frightening

multiplication of the threat may not be enough. Anthony Carding, the director of the World Federation for the Protection of Animals in Zurich, says in a paper published here by the British Small Animal Veterinary Association: "The streets and parks of London must accept most of the 600,000 litres of urine and 67,000 kilograms of faeces from metropolitan dogs each day." This confirms Hammersmith's figure of 66 tons, but multiplies the volume of urine by almost another 10 times, to no less than 132,000 gallons a day.

The Joint Advisory Committee on Pets in Society, whose recent report *Dogs in the United Kingdom* barely mentioned the problem of fouling, refused to comment on the figures, or to provide any of their own. "It is a highly spurious and rather irresponsible computation to try to make," said their spokesman. Hammersmith got their figures from Professor Alan Woodruff of the medical unit at the Hospital for Tropical

Diseases, who says they were worked out with the assistance of a veterinary surgeon for a recent television programme about the connection between dog contamination, toxocara worm and eye disease in humans. "In my original paper I avoided weights and measures, and preferred to talk about the number of contaminations," says Woodruff. "I was not at all happy about quoting these figures, because any figure is a projection and must be based on an estimate about a great many variables."

Carding's figures are based on a pet ownership survey carried out by Pedigree Petfoods Ltd in 1971 which estimated that there were then almost 53 million dogs in Britain, and some 700,000 in London (only 261,316 have licences) with the number increasing year by year. He then assumed an average canine excretory figure of nearly a litre of urine and 100 grams of faeces a day, and calculated that the daily excretion of British dogs is equivalent to that of about four million people.

Woodruff is very critical of these assumptions. "I think Carding has got his dogs and his people mixed up," he says. "The average human would not excrete 100 grams a day, and though a litre is a little less than a human would pass it is much too high for a dog. I would have thought, off the

coast, that only about 40 tons should be the figure for faeces, but that Hammersmith's figure for urine is very reasonable and just about right."

Charles Lefaux of *Hampstead* writes: "I heard the figure on the *Inner-City* train from *Euston* to *Birmingham* start an announcement over his Tannoy: 'Ladies and gentlemen, and passengers who boarded the train at *Watford*'."

### Lively

In a determined effort to restore some semblance of life to the streets of Covent Garden, which have been showing signs of desolation since the fruit and vegetable business moved to Nine Elms, the GLC yesterday opened one of the old cabbage warehouses as a street market, the first new such market in London for many years.

Jubilee market is chiefly intended to serve a practical purpose for the 5,000 permanent residents of the area and the extra half million who pass by daily on their way to and from work. But there is little attempt to conceal the fact that it is also intended as a tourist attraction; multi-lingual direction signs point to the entrance, and posters advertising its existence have been

erected on the quayside at *Boulogne*.

Leslie Gould, the market manager, said that efforts had been made to ensure that most of the stallholders were genuine cocklefishers: a quarterly rent of £35 for a pitch is designed to keep away less respectable traders. So far he has attracted Joe "Flowers" Mitchell, an old Covent Garden stalwart with his flower and plant stall, Barry "Sparks" Tadden, the fastest apple polisher in the business; Lesmie four choons to a knicker; the butcher whose surname no one knows; and Ginger Hurd, a purveyor of jellied eels.

Also present at the opening ceremony was the Pearly Queen of Peckham, who looked less than regal as she idly munched a banana and attended to her green-painted fingernails. The Pearly King balanced melons for the photographers, said things like "apples and pears" for the benefit of visitors, and vainly tried to get a knees-up going.

### Experienced

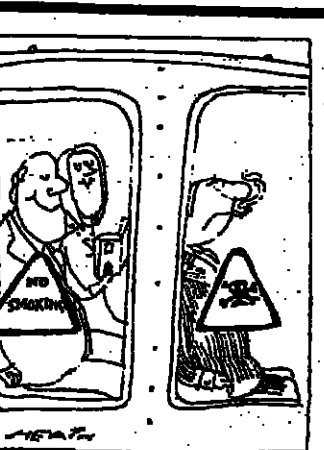
One character with genuine police experience joins the force of *Sofia Sofya*. The Force when it returns to RBC on August 27. His name is Oba (Bruce in the series) and he is a black station who works from

the Metropolitan Police stables at Stoke Newington.

It is, say Scotland, very rare for them to hire out their horses. The cost is nominal—£1.15 a day—but as they would have to see a little queue of girls waiting to hire them tomorrow, they have to add that you must have a rider as well and a constable costs £3.18 an hour, with a three-hour minimum which would set you back £9.54.

On top of this there is a pretty hefty indemnity, say the Yard, so it was not surprising that Gerald Morris, producer of the 13-year-old series (*John Watt* was a mere sergeant in the first episode) should call the "one-off" deal "pretty expensive". He took a calculated risk in introducing another animal. Radar, the police dog of previous series, died (of natural causes in mid-series).

If you need money to be a railway passenger nowadays you need even more of it to be a railway enthusiast. On August 31 the *Stockton and Darlington Railway* 150th Anniversary Joint Committee are organizing a luncheon at which guests may watch 30 steam locomotives in a two-hour procession along the original track. Cost of the lunch and private rail travel to it: £48.60 a head (including VAT).



### Serious

Juliette Harrison, as regular readers of this column may remember, takes horse-racing very seriously, and she is in fact now writing a book about the subject. She was surprised, therefore, to be peremptorily refused admission to the British Museum's newspaper library at Colindale to further her researches.

"The rules are that we are not allowed to admit anybody who wants to research football matches and results, horse or greyhound racing, or competitions for prizes," an assistant at Colindale said. "This is a

serious research library only want people who bring with serious subjects.

The press office at the Museum were quick to tell there had been a although Miss Harrison told that there was to whom she could plead her cause.

"We have to stop coming in to work computer systems," the spokesman explained anybody who wanted a history of horse-racing club should be admitted. "We have to be careful. A fine of £100 at Colindale could result in pictures of horses being taken from more than 2,000 of our papers. He had no research fine arts."

A dazzling instance of pleading from Peckham: their new catalogue. I'm a new book about the story of the great Bomber can only be someone who has not him personally during his career.

Edmund



Dr Kissinger returns to the Middle East this week, five months almost to the day after he suspended his efforts there, announcing that "the differences on a number of key issues have proven irreconcilable" and that "a period of reassessment is needed so that all concerned can consider how best to proceed towards a just and lasting peace".

Yet five months later Dr Kissinger is still Secretary of State, and is resuming his good offices between Israel and Egypt in circumstances astonishingly similar to those of last March. Whatever reassessments have occurred in Washington, Jerusalem and Cairo have apparently led only to the conclusion that no other mechanism offers any better prospect of advance towards a just and lasting peace.

It was established in March that a formal pledge of non-belligerency is something which President Sadat cannot or will not give for less than complete

If Israel does accept this agreement the determining factor will not be Egypt's attitude but that of the United States. The Israeli press sees Dr. Kissinger approaching Israel with a big stick; but his baggage is also likely to contain an outsize carrot which many Americans would prefer to take for home cooking. Thus while many Israelis see the proposed agreement as endangering their security to no purpose, many Arabs see it as likely to strengthen Israel by assuring her of increased American support, and to make it easier for her to resist any serious discussion on the fate of the remaining occupied territories or on the rights of the Palestinians. Both sets of Israelis step away from a just and lasting solution a step towards it. It will be up to Mr. Rabin, Mr. Sadat and Dr. Kissinger to argue them wrong.

That was the extent of my  
"intervention".  
Yours faithfully,  
PERCY CLARK,  
Director of Publicity,  
The Labour Party,  
Transport House,  
Smith Square, SW1.  
August 18.

According to the latest figures from the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys, the fall in births in the first 30 weeks of this year amounts to a further 5 per cent. This means a demand for a stable birth rate is very little. But even if 1,000 women in the fertile age groups produce fewer than 70 children per annum, there is indeed reason to wonder why this should be so. (Incidentally you are technically right that this is the first fall of population for a long time—much more than 138 years ago, in fact.) In 1933 the rate per thousand women was even lower than the current ones, so we have been through this stage before, with the one difference that in 1933 most people were aware of what this might mean).

This is neither the time nor the place to discuss either the facts or implications of this. So-called comparative research has begun (at the Centre for Environmental Studies and the Ruhr-Universität, Bochum) to look at these phenomena on a comparative basis (for in prosperous West Germany the same trends can be observed). What is urgently needed here is a government supported, large scale and wide-ranging look at the total situation and its implications.

men's population panel (the Ross panel) under the auspices of the Central Policy Review Staff predated any clear view of the trends to which you now draw attention. My view of the possibly very large impact of the capital spending programmes, manpower planning, and education and housing policies, something more vigorous by way of research seems to be called for. As you quote Professor Brass as saying: "OPCS clearly cannot persist now in what they have been doing".

Yours faithfully,  
D. E. C. EVERSELEY,  
Peacock's Hill,  
Lower Beeding,  
Horsham, Sussex

Yours faithfully,  
**TERRY BAMFORD.**  
Assistant General Secretary.  
British Association of Social  
Workers,  
16 Kent Street,  
Birmingham.  
August 15.

Yours faithfully,  
**ROGER H. JAMES.**  
 13 Brandy Hole Lane,  
 Chichester, Sussex.  
 August 15.

If a man with a wife and three children earning £30 per week, whose rent is 56 per week and rates £2 per week, gets the full increase to £36 per week he will find that he has 70p less spending power than before. If his pay is only increased by £5, from £30 to £35, he will be 88p worse off. This is what would happen:—

<i>Within a few months</i>	
He would lose family income supplement .. .. .	1.80
His rent rebate would be cut by .. .. .	.67
His rate rebate would be cut by .. .. .	.22
He would receive no free school meals for his children—a loss of .. .. .	.75
and no free welfare milk—a loss of .. .. .	.42
<b>Total Losses</b> .. .. .	<b>3.86</b>

If his pay was increased from £35 per week to £40 per week, he would be 3p worse off. However, if he was earning £50 per week or more his spending power would go up by £2.02 when his pay increased by £5. I might add that all family sizes are affected in the same way.

This Government, and any other prospective Government, must wake up to the fact that no pay restriction, voluntary or compulsory, will be effective or help the lower paid while we continue to operate our totally absurd taxation and welfare system. Nothing short of a completely new "tax or benefit" system will help the lower paid and bring sense and fairness into our pay structure.

Yours faithfully,  
RALPH HOWELL.  
House of Commons.  
August 13.

From Dr P. W. M. Copeman  
Sir, As a patron of an adrowson.

view the removal of private rights to select and appoint a priest to a living to be another indicator of the increasing drabness and regimentation that is affecting all our lives; and, finally, the spheres of medicine and education, assuming that encouragement the destruction of that precious English commodity—freedom of choice—must be fought. The patron of a Church living is free to choose any of the clergymen who apply for the benefice. In the usual English manner, however, a compromise, with the desires of the parish and the bishop foremost, is effected. This compromise is valuable because it allows a clergyman from another diocese to be inducted, or one who otherwise might feel obliged to work in another diocese to remain.

Yours, etc.  
P. W. M. COPEMAN,  
Grove House,  
12 Vauxhall Grove, SW8.  
August 12.

from Mr J. C. Cox  
 sir, in reply to the letter, published on August 16, from J. A. Cox, the analogy he constructs between a letter and a daily pinta "would be focused with a little more authenticity, by considering, for example, a pint of best gold-top" delivered by the nearest rear teat of a particular cow, quartered in some inaccessible far off paddock of Norfolk, being required to cool the hard-pressed letter-page editor's cup of tea, in view, Gray's Inn Road.  
 Yours faithfully,  
 C. COX.  
 Rylett Crescent,  
 Netherphers Bush, W12  
 August 16.

he allure of the "social wage", the benefits that accrue to the individual from public expenditure on education, housing, health, social services and so on, as never been as great as that of disposable cash. Even in the confident days of the original social contract ministers found it difficult to convince anyone that £10 spent by the Government on their behalf was an attractive substitute for £10 which they themselves could freely spend. Nor did the concept of the "social wage" continue to find the same favour with the Government when they discovered that increases in social expenditure did not blunt demand for higher wages.

In the last eight months the deteriorating economic climate and the urgent need to restrain apparently inexorable growth of public expenditure in order to contain inflation have determined the desirability from the point of view of the Government and the credibility to that of the public) of the "social wage". The first evidence of this turning of the tide against the increases in public expenditure was contained in the November Budget. This impression was confirmed in the Public Expenditure White Paper in January and the April Budget. Recently Mr Crosland has repeated the same message with most brutal clarity. The outlook for social expenditure has changed in the past year from one of modest expansion as a concession of the Government's intention to keep its side of the bargain struck with the trade unions last summer to one of severe budgetary restraint and rigorous reassessment of priorities. There cannot be much doubt about the present intention of the Government to curb the upward spiral of public expenditure.

The Chancellor and Mr Crosland, the departmental administrator with the lion's share of social expenditure, have made their support of this policy entirely clear. Mr Mulley, the new Secretary of State for Education and Science, has been more equivocal and Mrs Castle has been silent about the contribution that the Department of Health and Social Security will make to public austerity. However the question is not about their intention to curb future increases in social expenditure but about the means available to carry this policy through. Like a supertanker, social expenditure has a considerable forward momentum; and the Government must manoeuvre these vast spending programmes are often unpendant.

So yesterday's report from the Central Policy Review Staff A Joint Framework for Social Policies, though of earlier origins, has been published at a most appropriate moment. The report argues that the treatment of social issues by Government should be related to some broad framework of social policy but that at present no effective mechanism exists to determine coherent and consistent priorities. It adds: "If the structure of social expenditure is not to become increasingly arbitrary, some better basis is needed for 'levelling priorities.'" This criticism would be accepted by most observers. In some areas of social policy different departments and agencies appear to pull against each other rather than together. For example, is any attempt made to coordinate taxation policy for the lower paid with policies for the myriad of means tested benefits to avoid the so-called poverty trap? Another example of lack of coordination was the decision at the time of local government reorganization

to give responsibility for social services to the new counties and for housing to the district councils.

The report suggests a series of remedies to these problems. Their purpose is to provide a more adequate administrative framework both for taking decisions about social policy and for monitoring the effectiveness of the policies adopted. This rests, says the Central Policy Review Staff, on one key assumption: "that if a joined-up and more coherent approach to social policies is to have any chance of succeeding, departments and ministers must be prepared to make some adjustments, whether in priorities, policies, administrative practices, or public expenditure allocations." Their central proposal is that the appropriate ministers should meet once every six months in a "strategic forum". Before this meeting ministers would be given the results of a regular forward look at likely developments in social policy. The Central Policy Review Staff have apparently prepared a pilot version of such an exercise which contains a list of the major items of social policy that are likely to come to ministers for decision in the next year. The list is secretly omitted from the published report.

In a time of scarce resources—and that is the prospect for some years to come—priorities in social policy must be decided with greater precision and the effectiveness of existing policies, all policies not just new ones, measured with greater care. But it would be wrong to regard the coordination of social policies as a purely administrative task. Nor can qualitative judgments about social priorities, which must remain essentially political, always be read from the answers to measurable questions.

**From Miss Enid Lakeman**  
Sir, Humphry Berkeley is of course quite right in saying (Letters, August 14) that the alternative vote would enable two candidates of the same party to compete without risk of splitting the vote and would therefore enable the fate of an MP such as Reg Prentice to be decided by the votes of his constituents instead of by a small group of party activists.

But, among all the hundreds of alternative vote elections that have taken place (mainly in Australia), he can find even one instance of this.

With the single transferable vote in multi-member constituencies, on the other hand, it is normal. If Newham plus Tower Hamlets were one five-member constituency, voters would vote for five candidates, and to win at least three would need to win four or five, so would need to run at least four candidates in any case and the appearance of a fifth would neither involve any risk nor require any special arrangement. A sensible party will include both right and left wingers among its candidates rather than alienate voters by advertising its internal dissensions, and if either faction is so misguided as to nominate only one candidate, its arrival can always stand as independent witness, with (as Irish experience shows) a good chance of success.

Also—very important for a party's internal harmony—there would no longer be a victor and a vanquished. With AV, either Mr. Prentice or a left winger would be elected; with PR/STV both sections of the party would get representation in the constituency.

Yours faithfully,  
END LAKEMAN, Director,  
The Electoral Reform Society,  
6 Chancel Street,  
Southwark, SE1.  
August 14.

Sir, Mr Humphry Berkeley's misrepresentation of the aims and nature of the Campaign for Labour Democracy is too outrageous to pass over in silence. The Campaign is not a collection of candidates by no means, and its object is to secure the widest possible party membership and is opposed to domination by the machinery of politics by a self-perpetuating elite of leaders. There are quite a few cases of prominent candidates chosen long ago on the basis of small votes from sympathetic party organizations.

Supporters of the Campaign want to see the active membership of Labour parties continuously increasing in every constituency and believe that effective control over the executive is a necessary condition for making attractive and meaningful the political activity of those who join the Labour Party.

Yours faithfully,  
J. BODINGTON,  
Vice-chairman,  
Campaign for Labour Democracy,  
14 Victoria Green, NZ,  
Auckland 14.

From Miss Pamela Dyas  
Sir, We strongly endorse the views put forward in your leader of August 11, 1975, that the recent radio broadcasting "succeeded in bringing Parliament to the people" and for this reason alone believe should be continued.

However, your comments on the pitfalls of MPs' gearing their speeches more to meet the requirements of BBC editors than to inform their colleagues in the House, though not entirely valid, seem to miss at least half the point.

Without the broadcasting of Parliament no MP has direct access to this most powerful medium of communication. He or she must await an invitation from the BBC or one of the independent broadcasting organizations, and having received such an invitation only respect the limits set by the programme producer, i.e. he can only speak when he is spoken to.

Even within the constraints of the editing system 350 MPs obtained one air time, whilst the unedited on-the-spot recording of certain sections of debates and Parliamentary Question Time gave the public their first opportunity of hearing politicians broadcast either without interference from that vast communications sieve operated by the broadcasting organizations to stop us getting bored whilst keeping us entertained within the stereotyped armor of the party political broadcast.

We look forward to more.

Yours faithfully,  
AMELIA DYAS,  
Chairman, Standing Committee on Communications,  
New Group,  
10 High Barn, WCL.

August 13.

**From Mrs Sarah McCabe and Mr Robert Purves**  
Sir, In his much publicized lecture at Bramshill Police College Sir Robert Mark commented with severity on jury research conducted a year or so ago at the Oxford University Penal Research Unit. Ironically, this work was undertaken as a result of Sir Robert's own inquiries (when he was Chief Constable of Leicester) into the rates of acquittal in certain Midland

These being our terms of reference and our circumstances, we first refer to the question by what process of thought Sir Robert has managed to relate a study, so delimited, to

From the Chairman of the Poetry Society

Sir, I cannot believe that Christopher Logue really intended to propose himself, via PHS (August 14), as the Lone Ranger of poetry resurgence, but it is worth pointing out that the staff and councillors of the Poetry Society (few of them bureaucrats or academics and most of them recognized poets) beaver away

There is obviously a lot to be said for mass gatherings of poetry aficionados. Indeed, the very idea of an event, for a valuable part of the presentation of the best in poetry, whether contemporary, experimental or from the past.

At least as important are the activities of those who get smaller groups together to hear established poets, and to participate. The International Poetry Secretariat alone, working within the general framework of the Poetry Society, has organised well over 300 such events during the past year, covering all parts of Britain, and with attendances between 30 and 350, with grants from the Arts Council and W. H. Smith. And this is additional to the innumerable readings and events arranged by other individuals and organizations: our friends and colleagues in the community.

On the principle that children need to make up their minds about poetry while still at school, the Poetry Society has for some time

the huddled masses, emerging mainly from London, with which he is greatly exercised. His sweeping condemnations are directed at work which could not provide proofs to justify this anxiety. The extent of witness intimidation and protection, of conspiracy to frustrate the course of justice and the other "sordid realities" of which Sir Robert speaks are not matters for jury research at all, but for an examination into the process of investigation and detection prior to the criminal charge itself and during the preparation of the prosecution.

Sir Robert claims to have evidence of the corrupt pressures at work before and during the trial at Crown courts but the evidence has not been led. Until it is, it betrays the academics to reserve judgement. What he has been good enough to know is his exhortations to the students at Bramshall to develop academic qualities, he had mentioned caution as one of them, and had demonstrated it.

Yours faithfully,

SARAH McCABE,  
Oxford University Penal Research

ROBERT PURVES,  
Kings Bench Walk, EC4.

organized a successful series of "Poets in Schools" projects, subsidized by W. H. Smith, putting well-known poets into educational establishments to break a road for poetry, and to get pupils producing their own work.

There is something going on most of the year at the National Poetry Centre in Earl's Court (the headquarters of the Poetry Society), and we have comprehensive information—often a hand-in-event—over the country. For a modest 3.75 annual subscription, anyone can have regular news of these and other activities, receive the periodical *Poetry Review* magazine, and enjoy membership rates of admission to readings and other functions. The Society makes nothing on these subscriptions, but since poetry is the one art form at which the English are supreme, and since lovers of poetry are unclassifiable socially, politically or academically, it is enough that more and more people should take advantage of these facilities while they last, and the movement for a sustained and wider representation and appreciation of poetry.

And in case "English" sticks in the craw, let me add that in this context the word applies to anyone of any origin who uses the English language in the English environment for public expression, courteously, faithfully,

AURENCE COTTERELL,  
Chairman, Poetry Society,  
Earl's Court Square, SW5.

In December 1892, Lord Salisbury had a confidential circular drafted by Sir P. Currie, his permanent Under-Secretary, which set forth the principle that arrangements would be made for the return of confidential printed Foreign Office material to the Foreign Office and secondly that steps would be taken "to prevent their being at a future time alienated or used in a manner detrimental to the public Service."

This circular was sent to over 40 abiding ministers by Sir P. Currie. Many complied readily, but others adopted rather resting positions.

Mr. M. Hicks Beach, who had been a member of the Board of Trade since 1888 and 1892, noted that the circular raised a new principle asked for time to consult his colleagues about the guidelines it laid. There is no evidence that he subsequently complied with the demands of the circular.

Lord Salisbury, who had previously been both Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary, also did not strive to return the confidential print, but wrote: "I always with my own hands the Ign Office papers which I do keep, and I will tell my agents not to sell those which I keep, without leave". But he went on to note astutely that even if it was not to be with long short of legislation."

Subsequent events show, I believe, correct. Lord Salisbury's wish had been. The creation of a new Secretariat in 1916 led to the new demand that Cabinet papers should be returned by ex-officio and soon led to a rapid stream of control over all papers, very particularly relating to the War. You are among the best.

ing that the problems that such controls are supposed to solve can only be dealt with adequately by parliamentary legislation.  
Yours faithfully,  
C. R. TURTON, Fellow School of Oriental and African Studies,  
Red Hill, Chislehurst,  
Kent.  
August 14.

from Professor R. A. M. Case

One month ago I received an interesting request for information from the area manager for environmental health of a county in the south of England. This ran: "Ortho toluidine pool test kits by school caretakers and assistant caretakers. . . If used frequently by untrained personnel, is there any health risk?" In my opinion the short answer is "Yes".

Ortho toluidine (3,3'-dimethyl-4-aminodiphenylmethane) is one of a group of "controlled substances" covered by the Carcinogenic Substances Regulations, 1967, and if used on any premises covered by the Factories Act would be covered by stringent regulations which include the periodical examination of the urine of any worker exposed to the substance to look for early indications of cancer of the bladder. (This examination is the same as the one discussed by the BBC last Friday morning, August 6, when it revealed that the DESS was trying to trace 10,000 sometime workers in the electricable and rubber industries who might have been exposed prior to 1950 to a somewhat similar chemical).

Schools are not covered by the Factories Act, and in my view it would be unnecessary to subject school children to any contact with ortho toluidine. In my testing swimming pool water in such an examina-

tion. However, there must be some risk of contracting the disease associated with continued use of the test solution. Because of this possibility, alternative test methods, believed to be free from such a risk, have been developed and are now readily available. The Swimming Pool Contractors' Association issued a warning about orthotolidine as long ago as 1967 and the Department of Education and Science had told schools not to use or keep carcinogenic substances explicitly including orthotolidine by means of an administrative Memorandum (No 70) in 1970.

The Health and Safety at Work Act of 1974 would, I think, lay an obligation on the employers to warn their employees of the existence and nature of the hazard and how to combat it. First they must know the ingredients of the kit, and I have not yet been able to find out whether the AEA requires the employers to state the active ingredients and to say that orthotolidine is a carcinogenic substance defined by the Carcinogenic Substances Regulations.

However, further enquiries have revealed another and alarming aspect of the situation. At least one person who sell swimming pools to private householders supply a water testing kit with it. One such kit, which did not name the active principle or prescribe precautions appropriately, it was found on analysis to be based on the carcinogenic substance ortho toluidine.

What can be done to remove or control this danger to the private individual?

Yours faithfully,  
ROBERT A. M. CASE,  
Professor of Social Medicine,  
Institute of Cancer Research: Royal  
Brompton Hospital,  
Brompton, London, SW3.  
January 11, 1978.





# COURT CIRCULAR

## BALMORAL CASTLE

August 18: The Hon Mary Morrison has succeeded the Lady Susan Hussey as Lady in Waiting to the Queen.

## Birthdays today

Sir Alexander Brenner, 92; Sir Lionel Brett, 64; the Right Rev Dr G. A. Ellison, 65; Mr David Ennis, 63; Lord Evans of Hungerford, 76; Air Vice-Marshal J. R. Gordon-Finlayson, 61; Sir William Harris, 65; Mrs Justice Helburn, 65; Mr Richard Ingram, 38; Sir Alec Kirkbride, 78; Sir Hubert Piman, 74; Sir Philip Rogers, 61; Professor Gilbert Ryle, 75.

## Today's engagements

Exhibition: George III: Collector and Patron. The Queen's Gallery, Buckingham Palace, 11.5.  
Exhibition: Evolution of the baby doll. Pollock's Toy Museum, 10.5.  
Exhibition: Circumpolar Community: northern native peoples and their cultures. Canada House Gallery, Trafalgar Square, 9.30-5.  
HMS Belfast, floating naval museum, Pool of London, Vine Lane, 11.5.  
London Walk: Ghosts of the West End, meet Charing Cross Underground station, 7.30.

## Marriages

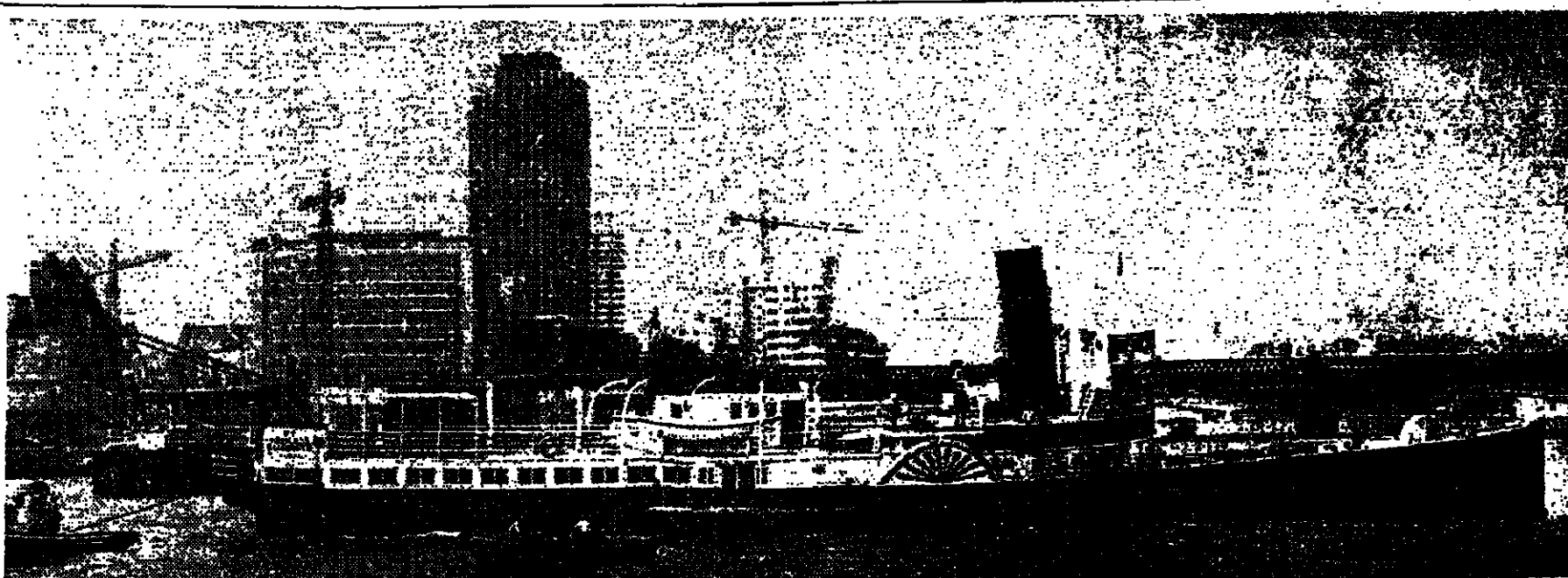
Mr I. A. R. J. Grey and Miss E. Bakken  
The marriage took place on Friday, August 8, in the Chapel of the late Wing Commander J. F. and Mrs C. Grey, and stepson of Mrs D. M. Grey, of Oxendon Park, Cornhill on Tread, Northamptonshire, and Miss E. Bakken, daughter of Mr and Mrs Bakken, of Odvar Solbergs, Be 90, Oslo.  
Mr T. W. E. Smith and Mrs E. D. Kenney  
The marriage took place at Chelsea Register Office, on August 16, between Mr Terry Smith and Mrs Dain Kenney.  
A reception was held at the Royal Air Force Club.

## 25 years ago

From The Times of Friday, August 18, 1950

## Calais television

Television viewers should be able to see pictures transmitted from the Calais station for the first time on August 27. The success of the broadcast will depend on conditions over the Channel at the time, the BBC stated last night.  
BBC television cameras and a mobile control room will be in Calais for the centenary of the first cross-Channel telegraph cable, and the pictures will be relayed by radio links to London for broadcasting by Alexandra Palace and Sutton Coldfield.  
[The broadcast, lasting more than an hour, was a success, and viewers were greeted by the Mayor of Calais.]



The paddle steamer Princess Elizabeth, which plied the Solent until 1967 and has been converted into a restaurant, being towed to her permanent berth at Swan Wharf, London Bridge, yesterday.

## Forthcoming marriages

Mr C. M. S. Clowes and Miss C. R. M. James  
The engagement is announced between George, elder son of Mr and Mrs A. S. Clowes, of Ashlands, Billesdon, Leicestershire, and Charlotte, daughter of Dr and Mrs D. James, of Sowerby Court, Moulton, Oxfordshire.

Mr A. Domelly and Miss K. E. Clausen  
The engagement is announced between Anthony Philip Domelly and Kathryn Elise Clausen, only daughter of George Clausen, Deggendorf, Germany, and Veda Harvey-Thomson, of Rhodesia.

Mr A. B. Edwards and Miss M. D. A. Harvey  
The engagement is announced between Andrew, son of Commander and Mrs W. B. Edwards, of Broomhill, Hartford, Derbyshire, and Denise, daughter of the late Mr Robert Harvey and Mrs Harvey, of Jarna, Feock, Cornwall.

Lieut I. R. Henderson, RN and Miss R. M. Arkell  
The engagement is announced between Ian Robert Henderson, of Crossland, Buckingham Close, South Molton, Devon, and Rosalind Margaret, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs John Arkell, of Palladur House, Shaftesbury, Dorset.

Mr V. E. S. Salomonsen and Miss F. M. Douthwaite  
The engagement is announced between Erik, son of the late Mr and Mrs V. V. W. S. Salomonsen, and Frances Mary, daughter of Mr J. C. Douthwaite and the late Mr T. N. Douthwaite, of Newcastle upon Tyne.

Mr C. A. Thompson and Miss M. A. Davidson  
The engagement is announced between Charles Anthony, son of Mr and Mrs J. B. Thompson, of Ashenden, Tottenham, Kent, and Anne, daughter of Mr and Mrs C. P. Davidson, of Merrie Croft, Sissinghurst, Kent.

The marriage arranged between Mr J. G. C. Unley and Miss M. M. Fitch will not take place.

## Reception

H.M. Government  
Mr Hugh Brown, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Scottish Office, and Mrs Brown were hosts last night at a reception at Edinburgh Castle held on the occasion of the anniversary conference of the Biological Engineering Society.

## Unions urged to help their members to take holidays away from home

By Our Social Services Correspondent

About eight million people living in Britain take no holidays away from home, although they regard holidays as a necessity, a joint study group reported yesterday. Most are low-paid workers with young children, disabled or elderly people, and one-parent families who cannot afford a holiday without assistance.

The study group, set up by the TUC and the English Tourist Board, recommends that unions should do much more to help their members and their families to take the holidays they need. Unions should incorporate demands for a minimum four weeks' holiday into collective bargaining, in line with European proposals, and members should receive average instead of basic pay when they are on leave.

In addition, unions should publish information on low-cost holidays in Britain and explore how they could go into the travel business themselves. Unions should

consider organizing travel for members, arranging package holidays and perhaps even setting up their own holiday camps. They could also help young parents and one-parent families through such help schemes, such as Save-As-You-Earn.

The proposals were made yesterday in an interim report published by the study group after research into the holiday expectations and needs of all union members earning less than £2,000 a year in 1974. The group found that most workers would prefer an extra week's holiday to a shorter working week, but a third could not afford to take a holiday away from home.

Of the union members in the 16 to 34 age group with young children, a quarter could not take all their holiday entitlement and two-fifths were unable to go away at all. The study group recommended that unions should consider running holiday camps for that group and to publicise holidays in Britain that were particularly suitable for children.

The study group is working on a second report on holidays for people disadvantaged for reasons of disability, the elderly, the one-parent families, and low-paid workers with young families.

The interim report pointed out that at least 70,000 people go on subsidised holidays every year through local authority schemes in England, and others are helped through voluntary organizations, local education authority schemes, or cut-price holidays by commercial tour operators. But the provision falls far short of the need.

The report estimated that at least 120,000 disabled people needed help with holidays, plus between a million and 1,500,000 elderly people, 1,000,000 married families and their children, and a million and 1,500,000 low-paid workers with young children.

## Favourite beaten in junior chess contest

Tijestice, Yugoslavia, Aug 13.

Surprise results marked the second round here last night of the world junior chess championships, with the favourite, Larry Christiansen of the United States, being beaten by Kuligowski of Poland.

At the end of the second round, three players each had two points: Kuligowski, Petrusson of Iceland and Nurm of Canada.

Among other fancied players, the Soviet master Valery Chekhov could manage only a draw against Ildov of Bulgaria, and Jonathan Mestel of England was a pawn down when his game against Schuster was adjourned.

The marriage arranged between Mr J. G. C. Unley and Miss M. M. Fitch will not take place.

## Councils 'confused' over homosexual teachers

By Our Education Correspondent

Many local authorities have a confused and bigoted attitude to employing homosexual teachers, a National Council for Civil Liberties says in a report published today.

The council organized a survey of local authority attitudes, and only one (Solihull) out of 41 authorities who replied, said it did not object to pupils knowing about a teacher's homosexuality.

Most authorities replied to the questionnaire with a very guarded general statement. About a third produced discriminatory replies, the NCCL states.

The most bigoted, the council says, came from Croydon, whose reply had the "insidious" sentence: "I am fairly certain that electors would hold to account their representatives if in a given case they acted so as to confer a catchment upon a way of life which the great majority of electors would not desire for their own children."

The borough of Bury said: "This authority would need to be satisfied that children would

in no way be at risk before appointing a known homosexual."

The council says that only a small proportion of the replies were completely satisfactory. Many, while not admitting to discrimination, implied that homosexuality was a risk to children.

But the replies indicated an improvement. Although there was still a considerable degree of prejudice, there was a time when homosexuality was considered sufficient justification for dismissal.

The report recommends that it is in the interests of children, some of whom recognize their sexual orientation at an early age, that homosexuality among teachers should be accepted and that it should not be relegated to sex education classes.

The council is now pressing for the laws on homosexual and heterosexual offences to be brought into line and for the Sex Discrimination Bill to be extended to prevent discrimination against homosexuals.

Homosexuality and the Teaching Profession (NCCL, 188 King's Cross Road, London, WC1X 9DE, 20p).

## Some advice bureaux may have to close

By Diana Geddes

A warning that some of the 670 Citizens' Advice Bureaux in Britain may be forced to close this year unless more support is forthcoming from central and local government is given by Dr Dennis Brailford, chairman of the National Association of Citizens' Advice Bureaux, in the association's annual report, published yesterday.

A total of 2,304,000 inquiries, from family troubles and consumer affairs to immigration, legal, and tax difficulties, were tackled in the year ended March 31, a rise of 21 per cent over the previous year. The Government, it seemed, was relying even more heavily on bureaux to do the work of the welfare state.

The information department's main difficulty last year had been to keep abreast of the vast amount of new legislation, much of which had been on matters closely affecting the public, such as housing, employment, and consumer affairs. Consumer inquiries had risen by 45 per cent last year, and those on housing by 16 per cent.

Central government had provided £197,000 for central and area office support last year, and a national development grant of £1.5m for the expansion of the bureaux over the years. Local authorities provided some support, but it varied greatly from one area to another. In many cases the money available had been almost entirely used up by the end of the year.

Costs soared last year, but several bureaux had no increase in their grants, and there were already strong indications that there would be cuts in local authority aid to bureaux this year. If that were to happen, then the bureaux would be in a very difficult position.

Last year was the first year the development grant money had been available and the bureaux had made the most of it. Approval was given for 23 new bureaux and proposals made to open about 50 more this year. Other bureaux were upgraded.

In the present economic situation, financial support from central and local government would make a "good" money sense," Mr Brailford said, since bureaux could provide expert advice and help, or know where to get it, on any difficulty that arose. The cost of one consumer advice centre three advice bureaux could be set up.

## State arts funds 'will not be cut'

If local authorities cut their expenditure on the arts it is not the request of the Government, Mr Jenkins, minister responsible for the arts, said yesterday (our Arts Reporter writes). "I have made it very clear to the arts," he said, "but we are not asking for reductions in expenditure."

Speaking at Llandudno, Mr Jenkins said: "Growth cannot continue at the rate of the 1960s, but in general it is my intention, and the Government's, to maintain the small sums needed to maintain the arts in a healthy and sound condition."

upon Tyne £128,268  
Isaac, Mrs Doris Rose, of Shoreham-by-Sea, dancing school proprietor, died (aged 80) on July 15. Mackay, Winton, school of dancing, £137,228  
Madden, Mr Frederick Allan, Valence, of Seaford, Sussex, died (aged 80) on July 15. Royal Russell School, Bournemouth, £137,228  
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## Science report

## Nutrition: Isotopes reflected in diet

Because of a special feature of the metabolism of plants it may be possible, according to scientists in Australia, to trace some of the history of the animals that have grazed on them. The same technique, which depends on the uptake by plants of radioisotopes of carbon, may also be useful for monitoring the nutritional progress of agricultural animals.

Those are the possible applications of the technique, which the same technique, which depends on the uptake by plants of radioisotopes of carbon, may also be useful for monitoring the nutritional progress of agricultural animals.

synthetic pathways used by those plants discriminate between the two isotopes in a slightly different fashion to give different proportions in the end products of photosynthesis. The same carbohydrates. The temperature gradient is made up predominantly of *Lolium perenne*, a type of ryegrass, which carries out photosynthesis by way of the C3 pathway (so-called after the number of carbon atoms in one of the key intermediate products), whereas the tropical grasses making up the C4 pathway discriminate differently against the two carbon isotopes in the carbon dioxide taken in by the plant, so the ratio of the two isotopes in the final products of photosynthesis, the plant sugars, is measurably different.

of a product which has a rapid turnover in the body, and hair as an example of a "long-term" product. The practical importance of these results extends over several fields of research. By regulating the diet experimentally one could determine what proportion of carbon in milk, for example, was coming from feed or from reserves of body fat, or from the rate of exchange of body protein and fat. The authors also suggest that forensic scientists could use their findings as a clue to the origin of animal and animal products, and archaeologists and paleontologists might be able to use it to help to determine the diets of ancient animals from their remains.

By Nature-Times News Service. Source: *Nature*, 255, 577, August 14, 1975. ©Nature-Times News Service, 1975.

## OBITUARY

### MR MAURICE GORHAM

#### Journalist and broadcaster

Mr Maurice Gorham, who was the first head of the BBC's television service when it started up again after the war, has died in Ireland at the age of 73.  
A London-born Irishman, he began his journalistic career on the *Western Mail* in 1921 and the *Western Morning News* before going to the *Radio Times*. In 1933 he became its editor and remained in the post until 1941. In that year he became Director of the BBC's North American Services where he remained until 1944. Thereafter he was Director of the Allied Expeditionary Forces programme until it closed in July, 1945.  
He then started the BBC's Light Programme and in November, 1945, was chosen to re-start BBC television as Head of BBC Television. He was succeeded by Lord Evers of Hungerford in 1952 and in the post from 1953 until a man of independent energy and imagination had also written a number of books including *A To Babel*, a history of broadcasting in America, *Shadows, Suckers and Ladders* (1951), *Sound and Fury* (a look at BBC broadcasts in the 1950s), *Years of Irish Living* (1967). He was a bachelor.

### ANDRÉ OLEFFE

André Oleffe, the Belgian Minister for Economic Affairs, died yesterday at the age of 61. He was a member of the Liberal Party in the country's coalition government.  
Born in 1914 in Court Saint Eloi, a small town just south of Brussels, he was a financial expert who devoted most of his life to trade union affairs. One of his first jobs after graduation from Brussels University was to represent the country's Christian Trade Unions on the watchdog Banking Commission, and in 1948 he became President of the Christian Workers' Movement.

### MRS C. J. SIMMONS

Mr Charles James Simmons, who died on August 11 at the age of 82, was Labour MP for the Birmingham division of Birmingham from 1923 to 1951, for West Birmingham from 1945 to 1950, and for the Brierley Hill division of Staffordshire from 1950 to 1959. He was a Lord Commissioner of the Treasury, 1946-49, and Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Pensions, 1949-51. From 1955 to 1959 he was an Opposition Whip.  
"Jim" Simmons, as he was always known in the Commons, was born in April, 1893, at Moseley, Birmingham. Educated at an elementary school, he served in the Worcestershire Regiment in the First World War. In France, Egypt and Gallipoli. He lost a leg at Vimy Ridge. After demobilization he took an active part in municipal politics in Birmingham. In 1921 he entered the city council. He retained his membership until 1931, and sat on the council again from 1942 to 1945.

### MISS ETHEL FEGAN

Miss Ethel Sophia Fegan, some time librarian at Cheltenham Ladies' College and Girton College, Cambridge, and in her day a notable figure in the library world, has died.  
She was born in 1877 and educated at Blackheath High School and Girton College, where she took the Classical Tripos in 1900. While librarian at Cheltenham Ladies' College from 1908 to 1917, she inaugurated courses of professional training in librarianship for a succession of senior girls, establishing one of the earliest schools of librarianship in this country. She also evolved a sensible library classification for schools, further developed by her successor Miss Monica Cant and published by them jointly as *The Cheltenham Classification*. This work proved a godsend to school librarians, as did her excellent practical *School Libraries*.

Subsequently Miss Fegan was for twelve years librarian at Girton College. She reorganized the Girton library on scientific lines, and did much work on incunabula in other Cambridge libraries for Dr A. W. Pollard's *Short-title Catalogue*. She also devoted indefatigably to Dr A. C. Wedd, both privately and in the University Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, where together they what is now the valuable Haddon's influence, as fixed in 1929 for the C Diplomas in Anthropology her work took a new turn. After a sabbatical Northern Nigeria she was the first to give an account of Mohammedan girls in the medieval period in the Northern Nigeria rates. The lively first school at Katsina friendship established Emir Al Hajji M. Diko, CMG, and his wife—a first pupil—was something new and inspiring. I quickly followed with a college at Sokoto rated first for test next for housewives. Her work in West Africa not end with retirement the official education. She toured the Go training librarians and spells of service in a or largest level settlement Northern Emirates, humanity and linguistics found full scope. On her return to B. did voluntary work in bridgshire County until she was over 90.

### DR JOSEPH BARD

John Press writes:  
Dr Joseph Bard, who died on July 26 at his home in Melbury Road, London, was born in Hungary in 1892 and fought as an officer in the Austro-Hungarian army during the First World War. After surviving Bela Kun's Red Terror, he still more bloodthirsty. White Terror, he emigrated to the USA, where he quickly achieved a reputation for his novels, short stories and journalism. After the dissolution of his marriage to Dorothy Thompson in 1920, he painted the wife's distinguished portrait, *Eileen Agar*, whom Breton and Eluard discovered working in Paris and recruited for the first Surrealist Exhibition. During the late 1920s and early 1930s he lived in Paris and on the French Riviera, where they numbered among their many acquaintances and friends Virginia Woolf and Ezra Pound, who quoted in his *Cantos* one or two of Joseph Bard's odder dicta that had caught his fancy.

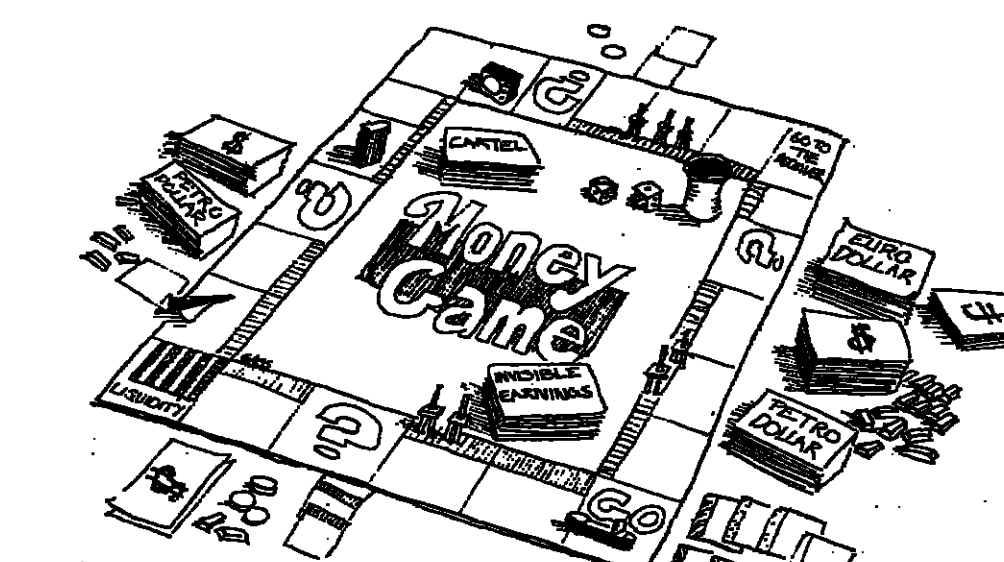
### MRS ROSA CLARKE

F. B. Naylor writes:  
Mrs Rosa Clarke de Armando, who died in Buenos Aires on July 22, after a serious heart operation, was the daughter of Argentine teachers of English. The daughter of British parents, she dedicated her life to the Argentine Association of British Culture from its inception in 1927.  
As teacher, administrator and right up to her death, its Director, she guided the "Cultura" as it grew from modest beginnings to a fine, modern institution teaching English to 8,000 students each year. The standards set by her are so widely adopted that the "Cultura" now numbers more than twice that number annually.  
"Rosa" was the division of

### loyalty between her own country and for the parents, but first and foremost she was Argentine, and she was Argentine to the marrow of her bones. The hallmarks of her personality were a sense of humour and a sense of fun. She was a tough, never lost her daughter's touch, she was a tough, never lost her daughter's touch, she was a tough, never lost her daughter's touch.

She was decorated with the Order of the Sun in 1955, and in 1974 she was named in the Order of St Paul's. She is mourned by thousands in Argentina and there is many in Britain to long for a meeting of a national scale.

## Who's pulling the strings on the world purse?



On September 1st and 2nd, The Times is planning to publish a three-part Special Report, The Times Annual Financial Review, to coincide with the IMF Conference in Washington.

Part one of the Report will discuss and assess the current economic problems that are facing countries throughout the world.

Part two, concentrating chiefly on the economic climate within the U.K., will take a close look at the state of our economy three months after the Referendum, will investigate the latest developments in industry, and will consider the long-term implications of our rising unemployment.

And part three of the Report, appearing on the same day, will cover the important subject of personal finance in Britain.

As in previous years, copies of the Report will be specially flown to Washington, and distributed to all delegates attending the conference.

After a year when international confidence in our economy has been lacking, and the light to contain inflation has only just begun, it is particularly important to re-establish confidence in British industry amongst international investors, governments and the working community. Distribution of the Report to the delegates at the IMF Conference will ensure readership by the most valuable and influential representatives of the financial world.

Don't neglect this opportunity to promote your company in these Special Reports.

For further details and a synopsis of the proposed editorial content, please contact:

Charles Gilchrist-Fisher, The Times, New Printing House Square, Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ

Or telephone 01-857 1234 ext. 7582.





## Increase in government spending understated, stockbrokers claim

## Japanese to fight IBM in computer market

The resulting two groups will set up by early next year at the latest what MITI called a "technological research association".

MITI said government subsidies would be pumped into the project and further technological aid would come from an agency of MITI itself, and the Nippon Telegraph and Telephone (NTT), a public utility with a three-year VLSI programme of its own.

According to Hitachi and Fujitsu the relaxation of controls on foreign participation will have much to do with their sales, and a spokesman for Toshiba said the NEC-Toshiba group was confident it could steadily increase its market share.

Sources at foreign computer firms said that except for IBM have had to form joint ventures with Japanese firms to get into the market—appear to agree.

IBM escapes the controls because it has a wholly owned subsidiary which was set up before the war.

Danks Gowerton	15
Henderson-Kenton	19
Interim Statement:	
Dufay Bitumastic	17
Prospectus:	
City of Liverpool	13½ per
cent Stock, 1961	19

**The group will continue a policy of consolidation, at the same time being prepared for an uplift in the economy.**



**Registered Office:**  
**257 Halesowen Road,**  
**Netherton, Dudley,**  
**West Midlands DY2 9PG**



## £40m fall in man-made fibres trade surplus

By Peter Hill

Britain's favourable trade balance in man-made fibres was cut by almost £40m in the first half of this year compared with the corresponding period of last year.

The British Man-Made Fibres Federation said today that during the first six months of this year the trade surplus amounted to £10.3m compared with a surplus on overseas trade in the same period last year of £49.7m.

The organization noted that exports of fibres, yarns and fabrics in the man-made sector this year have been relatively weak, as a result of the severe world-wide slump in demand for textiles.

There was a small value increase in imports into Britain over the period—due to the easy accessibility of the United Kingdom market to cheap supplies—while United Kingdom sales at retail level had remained relatively strong until about the middle of the year.

The weakness of demand was further reflected in the industry's production figures for the first six months of this year, when output was 20.4 per cent lower than in the first half of last year.

This recession has forced many companies operating upstream in the textile industry on to short-term working, and there is a growing number of firms which are shedding labour, particularly in the hosiery and knitwear industry. The federation said that total man-made fibre output in June was down by 12.4 per cent on the previous month's total, and 15 per cent less than in June last year. Total production amounted to 47.0m kilograms. This was made up of a production of 19.6m kg for filament yarn and 27.3m kg of staple fibre.

"The extremely poor state of trade in textiles was largely responsible for this low output level, with additional problems for the man-made fibre sector in the form of labour disputes and a caustic soda shortage affecting activity in June", said the federation.

During the first six months, the worst hit sector of the industry was the cellulosic staple fibre production. Output here was down by more than 25 per cent compared with the January-June period of 1974, while synthetic staple fibre output was also lower by 20.7 per cent.

## Forecast of tighter grip on inflation at cost of rise in unemployment

Unemployment will run at a permanently higher level over the next decade, according to a report published yesterday by a team of British forecasters. But they add that inflation will fall gradually to only 7 per cent a year in the 1980s.

The Henley Centre for Forecasting, a non-profit-making trust, expects North Sea oil and gas to improve Britain's standard of living in the 1980s through a direct increase in oil output, a greatly improved balance of payments position, lower taxation, higher spending and increased output.

In its 400-page report, *Britain in the 1980s: Detailed Forecasts to 1985*, which costs £50, it also forecasts falling population, the erosion of class divisions, the continuation of democracy, and increased spending on drink but less on tobacco.

Explaining its forecast of a "permanently higher rate of unemployment for the next decade", the Henley Centre says that in the past the economy has been managed with particular concern for numbers out of work.

But priorities are now changing. The problem of pay-

ing for oil and current record inflation rates will dominate policy-making in the short run. The forecasts assume unemployment will continue at about 600,000—or 2½ per cent of the workforce—in the 1980s.

North Sea oil is seen as the big hope. It will contribute a total £5,000m to the balance of payments by 1980 and more than £10,000m by 1985.

By 1980 the Government will be reaping £5,000m a year from North Sea oil revenue, enabling it to cut taxation elsewhere.

The source of Britain's economic problems is low investment, the study says. It produces figures showing that the proportion of wealth spent on investment in Britain between 1967 and 1971 is lower than any of our major competitors apart from the United States.

It sees the answer to Britain's problems in a system of national planning, similar to that adopted by the French. The Henley Centre notes that Britain has made two unsuccessful attempts to introduce national planning.

It adds that Britain's low growth record has been influenced by the political

hostility to planning, to restrictive attitudes in the Civil Service and to an outdated government and parliamentary system of budgetary management.

On inflation, the report says that while recognizing the inevitability of continuing inflationary pressures it rejects the arguments that inflation will continue to accelerate and lead to monetary collapse.

The Henley team expects the longer-term problem of inflation to be resolved by incomes policies.

Predicting a continuing decline in Britain's population the study notes there is an above average proportion of older people and an insignificant growth in the working population.

Fast growing regions are expected to be East Anglia, the South-East, the South-West and Scotland, while an increase in regional paritism is forecast. One of the most unusual conclusions is that the car industry, once the leading growth industry, will stagnate. Expenditure will move away from cars and household durables towards spending on leisure and personal services.

## Dounreay decision 'will not affect reactor plan'

By Our Industrial Correspondent

Britain's first fast reactor for electricity generation at Dounreay, in the North of Scotland, is to close in the autumn of next year affecting 200 jobs.

The closure was announced yesterday by the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority against the background of reports that the country's nuclear power generation programme had been placed in jeopardy by problems encountered in the operation of the prototype fast reactor (PFR), the successor to the experimental fast reactor at Dounreay (DFR).

But a spokesman for the Authority dismissed the reports and said: "If we had the slightest doubts about the PFR we would not be going ahead with the closure of the DFR. We do not think that the problems encountered will in any way jeopardize the nuclear power station programme."

The closure of the experimental reactor has been planned, once the PFR had been brought into operation. This latest reactor however came into operation last November—after delays of three years—and has suffered from a series of problems involving failure of the steam-raising and turbine sections of the plant and more worrying, a series of leaks in the reactor's heat exchangers.

The PFR is designed to generate 250 megawatts but has still to achieve anything like that level. No electricity has been produced from the plant since last April but the AEA said yesterday that the plant should be back in operation next month and, depending how quickly two super heating units could be brought into commission, should be working at full capacity by early next year.

The closure of the DFR in October next year will affect about 200 people, roughly 10 per cent of the total staff at Dounreay. The AEA said that this was less than the original estimate.

Some of the staff reduction was expected by the time the PFR was brought into operation. A considerable number of people would be transferred to other aspects of the fast reactor programme on the site including safety, fuel handling and re-processing of materials.

Mr. Porteus (August 18) says that the Post Office could save money by inviting its telephone subscribers to collect their directories from post offices.

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## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Unconscionable further Patent Office fee rises

From Mr. N. J. Flower

Sir, My membership is, on behalf of its principals, agitated to learn (The Times, August 4) that there is to be another round of swingeing Patent Office fee increases before, as your correspondent put it, the protest following the previous batch of increases has died down. These new increases are in fact already operative for those payments which could have been delayed until November 1.

The earlier round nearly doubled patent fees and the effect of the new increases is that these fees have multiplied 2½-fold in the few months since May.

This sounds unconscionable and in the absence of any attempt to explain to the general public the reasons for these increases, the authorities must not be surprised if the clientele of the Patent Office actually concludes that the increases are really unconscionable, and not merely seem to be so.

The Chartered Institute of Patent Agents greatly regrets these increases and is going to step up its continuing study of the finances of, and the financing of, the Patent Office.

It will be looking at the effect on innovation in the United Kingdom of the none too gradual pricing of the Patent Office out of the market as far as concerns individual inventors and smaller and not so small companies.

If any such people or concerns care to relate their experiences or reactions to us, or to their individual chartered patent agents, our studies will be the more meaningful. The patent system exists, and has survived the centuries, to encourage in various ways innovation within the realm and the placing of a greater variety of goods and processes before the buying public.

Our great anxiety is that, if these increases are not progressively diminished to the disadvantage of the United Kingdom, and to the advantage of our competitors beyond the seas, we have done, and will continue to do, our best to stem the tide.

Yours faithfully, N. J. FLOWER, President, The Chartered Institute of Patent Agents, PO Box 17, 12 Warwick Road, Slough, Berkshire.

From Mr. D. G. Felton  
Sir, Am I a lone voice in protesting at the introduction by the clearing banks of the iniquitous system of variable amount direct debit?

Whereas previously, I gave an instruction to my bank to pay a certain sum on certain dates to specified accounts, I am now asked to accede to the practice of permitting my account to be charged with "unspecified amounts which may be debited thereto". From being a customer settling my bills promptly through the agency of my bank, I am converted into a milch cow.

Despite the assurances that a change in the amount to be abstracted will be notified in advance, etc, I sense that I am losing control of my finances.

I feel that the banks are looking to the convenience of their private customers in seeking the convenience of their larger clients.

For one, object and refuse any further involvement with VAD. As a result, my bank would have to handle more individual payments by cheque and will therefore be the losers in the end.

Yours faithfully, D. G. FELTON, 12 Warwick Road, Slough, Berkshire.

From Mr. R. Martin  
Sir, Mr. Porteus (August 18) says that the Post Office could save money by inviting its telephone subscribers to collect their directories from post offices.

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## The lack of young engineer for industry

From Mr. J. D. Sampton

Sir, I was encouraged in Kenneth Owen's August 8 that industry and the institutions were all worried about the lack of qualified engineers in industry. It is a con-

cerning thing that they are worried about but, in fact, searching too idealistic reasons, the attention of the men a little more do.

Part of Mr. Campbell's flock is doing interest upon its engineer employees are no different from them and if they wish their terms and employment they through a section of their union. In fact, players are able to tell them that if join that union the dismissed. The Gov-

course, has gone on to make this local engineering institution been able to do much Professional engine he independent a strongly to being lost must fit into the Ti-

on the face of it, a realistic confrontation they like it or not, therefore, formed association so that th-

with their employer own way. You might think it would welcome a approach from such an group of empty you would be wrong, players are trying to our. This the mea-

sure that which its p engineers. Now it occurs to you want bright young men to be engine-

dustry, to study for r achieve their qu- and to be encourag- parents to do so, th-

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## Japan criticized for heavy \$ financing of foreign trade

Tokyo, Aug. 18.—Japan should use its own currency more in financing foreign trade to reduce heavy dependence upon short-term United States dollar funds, according to Mr. Masao Fujioka, director-general of the international finance bureau of the Finance Ministry.

He said in an interview in the weekly journal *Kinju Zasshi* that this was necessary to avoid repetition of a liquidity crisis of the kind which Japanese banks experienced in July and August last year.

Mr. Fujioka estimated gross short-term external liabilities of Japanese banks at \$30,000m (about £14,230m) of which two-thirds were borrowed from the Eurodollar market and one-third from United States banks.

The main reasons for such heavy borrowings were Japan's dependence on dollars for foreign trade financing, and Japanese banks' needs for short-term funds to back up medium and long-term loans which the banks supplied overseas a few years ago.

He said the bank's present short-term external borrowings were likely to increase to \$40,000m unless part of the dollar finance was shifted to yen finance.

Bankers' reservations: Bank of Japan officials said a shift towards the use of more yen in financing Japanese trade would be considered as normal working of market mechanism so long as the volume involved did not become excessive.—Reuter.

## Tokyo report wants switch in exports drive

Tokyo, Aug. 18.—Japan should switch its main export drive from the United States to the developing countries in order to sustain exports, a leading research institute said.

The Mitsubishi Economic Research Institute, an independent organization, refuted the view that Japanese trade would pick up when the United States economy recovers.

In its monthly review for August, it said the United States share of Japan's total exports had dropped from one third to about 20 per cent because of a revival of United States production of civilian goods since the American withdrawal from Vietnam.

But they said the company does not plan immediately to call back about 2,000 workers, or about 6 per cent of its total work force.

Officials said United States inventories have declined to around 10,000 units from a peak of 50,000 units, largely because of a cash rebate sales promotion campaign.

Officials said the move reflects the completion of inventory adjustment in the United States and hopes for better sales in Japan.

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## Toyo Kogyo to step up car output to 60,000 monthly















## Equities firmer

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Aug 11. Dealings End Aug 21. § Comango Day, Aug 22. Settlement Day, Sept 2.  
§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

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**Continued on page 22**



